

EMU plans may collapse within weeks

France and Germany 'to pull out'

MICHAEL SHERIDAN
Diplomatic Correspondent
and SARAH HELM
Brussels

The French and German governments will admit within weeks that the European Monetary Union may have to be postponed, according to the Maastricht Treaty timetable, senior ministers say.

The recession in Germany and social unrest in France have made it impossible for EMU to go ahead in 1999 as planned, according to the Maastricht Treaty timetable, senior ministers say.

They believe that "the moment of truth is approaching" - not about the principle of EMU but about the dates. A groundswell of public criticism by European political and financial leaders will force the French and German governments to clarify their intentions in the next few weeks, the ministers say privately.

They conclude that France and Germany will need to announce either a change to the date set for monetary union or a change to the rigid financial criteria for membership of the single currency imposed by the Maastricht Treaty. But there is agreement that the Government should remain officially silent while doubts are heaped on the project by some of its most fervent supporters, such as the former EU Commission President Jacques Delors.

The French and German governments announced yesterday that there was no question of re-examining the 1999 terms and timetable for EMU. But the public facade masks confusion and uncertainty, at least in Paris. Two senior French ministers broke ranks with the official line yesterday, although one recanted later under government pressure. The industry

minister, Franck Borotra, said that if he had to choose between Maastricht and jobs, he would choose jobs. The Foreign Minister, Hervé de Charette, told a French radio station that it might be useful to interpret the rigid EMU conditions on public spending more flexibly, as proposed on Wednesday by the former President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. But Mr de Charette back-tracked later.



Helmut Kohl: Holds key to future of single currency

"The fact that one or two people have raised questions this week should mean that suddenly everyone - the Germans included - are going to lose their cool and allow the thing to collapse in weeks seems extraordinary," said one source.

But senior British sources say all will depend on whether Chancellor Kohl of Germany can be prevailed upon to relax the financial conditions by President Jacques Chirac of France, who faces further domestic political upheaval if he pushes ahead with the rapid public spending cuts needed to qualify the franc for EMU membership. The verdict in London is that Chancellor Kohl will not be able to overcome monetarist resistance by the Bundesbank and doubts by German public opinion.

Particular attention has been attracted by the statement earlier this week by the Spanish Minister Carlos Westendorp, one of the key players in driving forward formal proposals for closer European integration. Mr Westendorp said it might be necessary to "stop the clock" on EMU - in other words freeze the timetable, rather than formally admit to a delay.

British Ministers discount speculation on the financial markets that Chancellor Kohl and President Chirac could defy the sceptics and stage a lightning move to link their currencies immediately, accompanied by a one time devaluation of the French franc. It is thought that any such move would generate "huge resentment" and among countries such as Italy, Spain and the Benelux. The crisis over EMU is certain to be discussed at least in the margins of a meeting of European Foreign Ministers scheduled to take place in Brussels next Monday.

New Labour, new media, new message?



With yesterday's launch of New Labour's £2m media centre at Millbank Tower in central London the party's spin doctors will be slicker than ever.

The 20,000 square foot super high-tech centre will bring together over 100 staff in the party's media office, its famous "instant response" rebuttal unit - complete with its mysterious computer Escalibur, campaign project units, and key seats unit. Oh yes, there's policy as well.

Facilities at the centre include state of the art lighting and sound systems, satellite and internet links, flat screen video walls and fibre optic link to broadcast links "throughout the world". Tony Blair (centre), John Prescott (second right), Robin Cook (left), Tom Sawyer (second left) and Gordon Brown (in praying pose) were much in evidence at the launch and will all be based there during the next election campaign.

Irish accuse Major of bad faith

COLIN BROWN and Katherine Butler in Strasbourg

John Major last night sought to heal a damaging rift with John Bruton, the Irish Prime Minister, after British plans for elections to force a breakthrough in the stalled Northern Ireland peace process led to accusations of a bad faith by London.

The disagreement threatened to sour relations between the two Prime Ministers. Mr Bruton and Dick Spring, the Irish Foreign Minister, accused

Mr Major of acting unilaterally, after being caught off-guard. The SDLP leader, John Hume, was wrong-footed, and on the defensive yesterday after appearing to condemn democratic elections, which he warned would lead to a "shouting match".

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland Secretary, said the prospect of a "shouting match" was better than a "shooting match" and British officials angrily denied the British attitude threatened a return to violence.

"Tell that to the IRA. We are

working our butts off trying to find a mechanism that is acceptable to all the parties that gets us into all party negotiations," said one senior official.

Irish nationalist politicians yesterday remained unconvinced by British assurances that John Major's proposal of a new elected body was not a device to mollify Unionist MPs and to further postpone all-party negotiations.

Much bitterness was evident both at Mr Major's sudden change of tack and by the way in which he went about it, which was variously described

as a political mugging and an ambush.

Dublin sources rejected Downing Street claims that the Taoiseach, John Bruton, had been properly informed by Mr Major in advance of his surprise Commons announcement.

Sinn Féin president Gerry Adams, meanwhile, said it was opposed to the proposal and accused the Prime Minister of acting in bad faith. "Mr Major rejected the core of the Mitchell report, scuppered the twin-track approach and the February date for all-party talks, and in their place has produced a

new pre-condition based on a Unionist proposal," he said.

Downing Street officials were stung by the reaction from the Irish Government and insisted that Mr Bruton had been kept fully informed of the British plans with a telephone call between the two Prime Ministers on Tuesday evening, and in an exchange of their statements before they were made to the two parliaments.

The Prime Minister's officials said Mr Bruton had given the impression that the proposal for elections was something Dublin could "live with".

IN BRIEF

'Unlawful killing' verdict
A jury yesterday returned a verdict of unlawful killing at the inquest of an asylum seeker who died after a struggle with police officers who were trying to arrest him in Stoke Newington, London. Page 2

Rifle execution
A child killer and rapist who said that he would rather die at the point of a rifle than by lethal injection awaited the first execution by firing squad in the United States in 19 years early today. Page 8

Today's weather
Very cold and windy with some snow. Section Two, page 33



Official: loud rock music falls on truly deaf ears

CHARLES ARTHUR
Science Correspondent

Scientists have confirmed what parents have known for years: that ear-blasting rock concerts and long nights at discos can turn you deaf.

New research suggests that thousands of young people could develop serious hearing problems much sooner than their predecessors, where deafness generally develops after the age of 60. It also suggests that noise from leisure pursuits has replaced workplace noise as the biggest risk to hearing. Yet there are no legal limits on the sound levels permissible at clubs or concerts - even if they would be illegal in a factory.

A study of 1,364 people aged between 14 and 40 in the city of Nancy, France, found that of those who went to rock concerts once a month, 44 per cent showed symptoms of temporary hearing loss. This included ringing in the ears - tinnitus - and deadened hearing. The research, by a French hearing specialist, also showed that almost two-thirds of those who went to concerts more than twice a month had such symptoms.

Meanwhile, in the UK, a wide-ranging study by the Medical Research Council in Nottingham indicates that young people who go regularly to clubs are three times more likely to complain of tinnitus. Dr Adrian Davis, who headed the

study, will tell an international conference in June that about 30 per cent of young British adults experience significant exposure to high levels of noise and complain of problems conducting conversations against a background noise.

Sound levels at rock concerts and clubs often top 100 decibels, compared to the legal level permitted by the Health and Safety Executive, which is an average of 85dB over eight hours.

A number of rock musicians have suffered serious hearing loss, including Pete Townsend, the Who's guitarist, and the heavy metal band Metallica. Dr Davis said some bands and security staff at their concerts had resorted to ear-plugs.

Howe rails against Scott

CHRIS BLACKHURST
Westminster Correspondent

Lord Howe, the former Foreign Secretary, yesterday launched a ferocious attack on Sir Richard Scott, as the Conservatives appeared to open a concerted pre-emptive strike against his arms-to-Iraq report, due next month.

Lord Howe castigated Sir Richard in *The Spectator*. Sir Bernard Ingham, Baroness Thatcher's former press secretary, simultaneously fired another broadside in the *Daily Express*, claiming Sir Richard, a senior judge, risked causing "grave bodily harm" to the judiciary. Robin Cook, Labour's Shadow Foreign Secretary, said: "We had expected there to be a backlash. The Conservatives are clearly worried about what the report might say".



Sir Richard Scott: Fierce attack on his procedures

Both authors pursued identical themes. "This is a story in which there are no villains," wrote Lord Howe. "British policy was in principle almost sanctimoniously virtuous. Almost

alone, among the industrial nations, we had banned the supply of 'defence-related equipment' to Iran and Iraq alike. From one or other of our competitors - the Soviet Union or Germany, China or France - these weapons were always available. Not from Britain."

Sir Bernard's article continued the theme: "Judges dry or wet - and Sir Richard is waterlogged - should not be asked to pronounce on how governments have reconciled the national interest in the shifting sands of Middle East politics, when our less scrupulous competitors are scrambling for every arms contract they can lay their hands on."

Lord Howe lambasted Sir Richard for not allowing legal representation for witnesses, which was recommended for in-

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news

Sexism storm as women-only book prize launches

MARIANNE MACDONALD
Media Correspondent

The founders of Britain's newest and largest book prize denied sexism at the launch of the award for women novelists only yesterday.

The Orange Prize for Fiction offers £30,000 for the best English-language novel of the year written by a woman. £10,000 more than the Booker Prize and £9,000 more than the Whitbread Book of the Year. It is

aiming for the same literary high ground as the Booker, intending to "celebrate excellence, originality and accessibility". Women of all nationalities are eligible and the five judges will all be female.

Kate Mosse, the novelist who chairs the judges, said the prize had partly been sparked by the Booker Prize's 1991 shortlist when all six authors – including Martin Amis, Ben Okri and Roddy Doyle – were men.

"It wasn't complaining,

stamping our feet and saying 'This isn't fair'. But whether from taste, tradition or expectation most women don't find their way onto shortlists and even fewer actually win," she said.

The Booker, which is open to Commonwealth writers, has shortlisted 153 writers since 1969. Of those, 57 have been women. In the same period it has had 29 winners, of whom 10 were women.

"Just imagine what people

would say if Booker released a shortlist with only women. Everyone would see it as an enormous political statement," Ms Mosse said.

She acknowledged that in the last two months both the Booker and the Whitbread had chosen female winners – Pat Barker for *The Ghost Road* and Kate Atkinson this week for *Behind the Scenes at the Museum*.

"But that is very, very rare. It has never happened before," she added. Whitbread has had

only one previous female winner since 1985 – Joan Brady for *Theory of War*.

The crucial question for the founders of the Orange Prize is whether the best women writers will want to associate themselves with an award arguably tainted by the "lame-duck" brush.

Eighteen months ago the late Sir Kingsley Amis helped derail his original launch when he said disdainfully: "If I were a woman, I would not want to

win this prize. One can hardly take the winner of this seriously."

The then sponsors, Mitchell, pulled out and have been replaced by Orange, the mobile phone company.

Yesterday A S Byatt, the 1990 winner of the Booker for *Possession*, was unsure whether she would wish to enter. "I am against anything which ghettoises women. That is my deepest feminist emotion," she said. "I think these women judges

should be asked in each year of the Booker which women had written a very important book that should have been shortlisted. My opinion is for the last 10 years or so it is observable that there have not been as many good women writers as men."

The first Orange Prize will be awarded on 15 May. Novels published in the UK between 1 April last year and 31 March this year are eligible; entries will be submitted by publishers.

A force under fire: Day of shame for Scotland Yard as inquest finding adds to woe over damages defeat

Nigerian killed unlawfully by police, jury says

JOJO MOYES and HEATHER MILLS

A jury yesterday returned a verdict of unlawful killing at the inquest into the death of an asylum seeker who died while in the custody of Stoke Newington police.

Shiji Lapite, a 34-year-old Nigerian, died of asphyxiation in December 1994 shortly after he was involved in a struggle with officers who were attempting to arrest him on suspicion of possessing drugs.

The verdict came at the end of a bad day for the Metropolitan Police's reputation. In one court, the force paid out over £90,000 in costs and damages to a teacher, trainee solicitor and award-winning photographer who claimed they had been assaulted, falsely imprisoned and maliciously prosecuted by officers – one of whom had applied a neck hold. In another, a former officer with 24 years service was convicted of jury nobbling.

Meanwhile in the Commons, the Public Accounts Committee lambasted Scotland Yard for failing to notice that its accountant, Anthony Williams, had stolen £5m from police funds.

The Lapite verdict – the second unlawful killing verdict in three months on a man in po-

lice custody – was swift and unanimous.

It has triggered fresh controversy about the use of neck holds by police when controlling suspects. Coroner Dr Stephen Chan called upon the Association of Chief Police Officers to "ensure that all police officers are left in no doubt of the hazards and danger of this practice".

After the verdict, Deborah Coles, co-director of Inquest, which helps the families of those who die in custody, said the verdict was an indictment of the police.

"Previous deaths have resulted from neck holds and yet they haven't been banned and therefore, there will remain a doubt about the accountability of the police," she said.

Olumide Susan Jones, Mr Lapite's wife, described the hearing as "traumatic". She added: "I'm relieved that my children are going to grow up to learn that their father was unlawfully killed by the police."

The inquest, at St Pancras Coroners Court, north London, heard that Mr Lapite, who had two children, had been stopped for "acting suspiciously" in Clapton, east London, shortly before midnight on December 15 1994 by two plain clothes police officers.

During what officers Paul Wright and Andrew McCalm described as "a violent struggle", PC Wright, 28, told the court that Lapite had attempted to strangle him, although a Home Office pathologist said that "serious doubt must be thrown on the allegation" because of the lack of marks around the officer's neck.

Mr Lapite, who PC McCalm admitted kicking twice in the head "as hard as he could", was placed in a neck hold during the struggle and eventually overpowered. He was found to have sustained a fracture to his voice box, the cause of death being recorded as "asphyxiation, with a contributory cause of cocaine intoxication".

Neither officer was able to explain what Dr Chan described as the "gross disparity" of injuries sustained by Lapite and the officers.

Yesterday as the Crown Prosecution Service said it would reconsider its earlier decision not to prosecute any of the officers involved in Lapite's death, Scotland Yard said the two officers remained suspended.

A spokesman said that it would also be sending a dossier to the Police Complaints Authority to see if any disciplinary action should follow.

Met under fire, page 7



Victim: Shiji Lapite, who died after a struggle with police

Photograph: Photocnews

Night of joy that turned to terror

Shiji Lapite had plenty of cause to celebrate on 15 December 1994, writes Jojo Moyes. The Nigerian father-of-two who had lived in Britain uneventfully for three years had that day been given leave to stay, pending consideration of his claim for asylum.

He was last seen shortly before midnight after popping in to his favourite restaurant in north-east London, where he bought drinks for his friends.

Ten minutes later, according to police reports, Lapite had become "the most violent man I have ever come across": a man whose extreme strength and aggressiveness, they said, suggested the use of crack cocaine. He had also grown three inches, to 6ft 1, instead of the 5ft 10 recorded by a Home Office pathologist.

"The police tried to paint a picture of him as a violent, drug-crazed drunk who was out of control and that was a tactic which really backfired on them," said Ken Fero, a family friend yesterday.

"They used that when they described Joy Gardner. They were even using the same words: 'the most violent woman I've ever come across'."

His friends and family say he was a "deeply religious" man. They are at a loss to explain the 41g of crack cocaine which was apparently placed by a tree by Lapite shortly before his arrest.

"He didn't take drugs," says Nigel Lewis, with whom Lapite had been staying shortly before his death.

Lapite sustained 45 injuries during his arrest. One witness described how he had heard "terrible screams, like someone was being hurt", before he saw Lapite being carried into a police van.

According to the arresting officers, from Stoke Newington police station, Lapite, had "pretended to be unconscious". When the officers realised that Lapite's condition had deteriorated, he was taken to nearby Homerton Hospital where he was pronounced dead.

"We still feel there's a lot more that needs to be revealed about what happened and what's happening in Stoke Newington in general," said Mr Fero.

IN BRIEF

Yorkshire water faces drought rap

Drought-hit Yorkshire Water wasted two months last summer during which it failed to plan emergency measures while the region's water shortage crisis grew, it was revealed.

This is the judgement of Government inspector Stuart Nixon, who held a public inquiry into the company's application for an emergency drought order last November. If granted it would have allowed Yorkshire Water to cut off more than half a million people for 24 hours in every 48.

The inquiry report, just published after being sent to the Secretary of State for the Environment, John Gummer, says through September and October it acted as if it was dealing with a minor drought. In the end some winter rainfall led to Yorkshire Water withdrawing its application. Mr Nixon recommended the emergency order should have been granted, with strict conditions.

Gascoigne charged

An Italian judge ordered English soccer international Paul Gascoigne to stand trial on a charge of assaulting a photographer during a scuffle in Rome in January 1994, where he played for Lazio. Judicial sources said. The trial will take place next October.

MPs' pay claim

Over 100 staff of the House of Commons earn more than an MP's salary, it was revealed. There are 50 clerks, 19 librarians and 19 editors of Hansard, the official report of the House's proceedings, who earn more than the basic £33,189 salary for MPs, a parliamentary answer confirmed.

Suicide blood link

Dutch scientists have explained a link between low cholesterol levels and the high risk of violent death and suicide, says a report in the British Medical Journal. Blood samples from more than 30,000 men showed those with low cholesterol levels also had low levels of serotonin, known to occur in depressed and suicidal people.

Strike peace offer

A peace formula is to be put to a postal ballot of sacked Liverpool dockers in an attempt to end a four month conflict which has cost the Mersey docks company £4m. The 329 port workers, who were dismissed for refusing to cross picket lines, have been offered compensation of up to £25,000.

Dead baby case

The fate of a British woman charged with murdering her new born baby was set to be decided late yesterday in a New York court. Caroline Beale, 30, from Leytonstone, east London, was arrested 16 months ago at the city's Kennedy airport carrying the dead baby girl under her coat. Prosecutors say despite her "delicate mental condition" she will face trial unless she agrees a plea bargain.

Lord Eliot – Apology

On 22 December 1995 *The Independent* carried an erroneous report of the arrest of Lord Jago Eliot for possession of cannabis plants at his Cornish home. We wrongly stated that £30,000-worth of cannabis, including cannabis chocolates had been found there, when this had in fact been seized in unconnected raids in the area on the same day. We apologise unreservedly to Lord Jago Eliot for our error and for any distress or embarrassment caused.

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Warnings about neck holds failed to prevent death

HEATHER MILLS
Home Affairs Correspondent

Senior police officers have long recognised neck holds were dangerous to the point of being lethal – but have always fallen short of a total ban on their use.

When Shiji Lapite was arrested in December 1993, official guidance stated that strangleholds should be used only as a last resort.

Those guidelines were issued by chief police officers following an inquiry and inquest into the death of Oliver Pryce,

another 30-year-old black man. Mr Pryce, suffering a mental breakdown, had hanged himself into the path of a slow-moving ambulance.

Police called to the scene grabbed him in a neck lock, bundled him face down into the back of a van and drove him to a police station. On arrival, he was found to have stopped breathing.

As in Mr Lapite's case, the inquest jury decided Mr Pryce had been "unlawfully killed" – but no charges or disciplinary action were brought. However, last

year, Cleveland police – in a rare admission of liability – did pay undisclosed but "substantial" damages to Mr Pryce's family.

And there have been others who have died following the application of head or neck holds. Clinton McCurbin died in Wolverhampton in 1987, James Davey in Littleport police station, Coventry, in 1983, Winston Rose and Nicholas Ofusa, both mentally ill black men, died in police stations. In 1981 and 1983, after inhaling their own vomit and John Lamalelie died of a stroke, nine days after he

had been held in a lock which caused a blood clot in an artery leading to his brain.

Neck locks can cause death in seconds, by obstructing the flow of blood to or from the brain or by triggering a reflex action in the carotid artery which can cause sudden cardiac arrest.

Professor Bernard Knight, a consultant Home Office pathologist, says they should be used only in truly life-threatening situations. "They are dangerous holds that can never be controlled in a struggle," he told the *Independent*.

In fact, policemen and women have not been trained, in recent years, to use neck holds, but those skilled in martial arts or those who have served in the military have been known to use them. The Lapite inquest jury heard that PC Paul Wright, who had held Lapite in the neck lock, had previously served in the Army. According to one senior officer, others have used them "instinctively" when in violent struggles.

Following Mr Lapite's death, the Association of Chief Police Officers issued new guidance to

all forces, warning of the dangers of neck and strangleholds and stressing that they should only be used in exceptional circumstances and officers would have to justify that it was a "reasonable" use of force.

But there remain concerns about the lack of thorough training and instruction in the use of control and restraint generally. In November, an inquest jury again returned a verdict of "unlawful killing" against the Metropolitan Police in the case of Richard O'Brien, who died after a struggle with police.

Government sell-off left taxpayers a £280m bill

CHRIS BLACKHURST
Westminster Correspondent

In one of the most bizarre Government sell-offs, the buildings management arm of the Property Services Agency was sold for £10.4m, but the taxpayer was left holding a bill for £280m in redundancy costs.

A study by the National Audit Office, the public finance watchdog, issued today, lays bare the details of the scheme. In 1993, the five regional branches that comprised the PSA's buildings management division were bought by four separate businesses.

Total net proceeds were

£10.4m, although the buyers of three of the five – North-East, South-East and South-West – were allowed to delay payment for up to five years, while the purchaser of BM Manchester was in effect paid £11.5m to take it off Government hands.

To pave the way for the sale, the total workforce was reduced from 15,000 in April 1990 to 6,700 in September 1993. Job cuts before the sale cost £135.3m. The Government also agreed to pick up the bill for redundancies after the sale, costing £146.4m, making a grand total of £281.7m.

As part of the deal, PSA further guaranteed redundancy

payments if the new owners went bust within five years of the sale and staff who moved across, lost their jobs. This could lead to a bill for an extra £51m for the public purse.

The DoE was unable to give clear figures on the cost of closing the division, rather than selling it off. The NAO said it was unable to conclude whether it made more economic sense to shut the five branches down.

Despite raising just £10.4m for the taxpayer, the privatisation cost £14m, the bulk of which went to City accountants, Coopers & Lybrand, KPMG Peat Marwick and Ernst and Young.

Jobless gardener walks 160 miles to interview

IAN MACKINNON

A jobless gardener who walked 160 miles for an interview because his JobCentre would not pay the coach fare will have to wait a further two weeks to hear if his marathon trek has paid off.

Chris Owen, 26, yesterday emerged from his interview at a recruitment agency still bitter that he had been forced into the five-day march to try to land the six-month contract.

Government policy dictates that his JobCentre was unable to pay the £18.50 return fare under the Travel to Interview Scheme because the job working as a gardener abroad was for less than a year.

Mr Owen, concerned that media attention would deter his potential employer, refused to disclose the name of the company that is recruiting gardeners to work in Italy, Greece, Corsica, Sardinia and Italy. Last night he and his friend Richard Morgan, 31, who had accompanied him, were making their way back to Cwmbran, Gwent, courtesy of British Rail.

Eric Forth, the Employment minister, said: "If someone wants to dramatise his position by doing [that], that is entirely a matter for him." Labour's employment spokesman, Michael Meacher, said it was "absolutely absurd" that the JobCentre had refused to pay the fare.

Tory candidate backed Karadzic

JOHN RENTOUL
Political Correspondent

Labour yesterday demanded that the Prime Minister repudiate John Kennedy, a Tory parliamentary candidate who has defended a Bosnian Serb leader accused of war crimes.

Mr Kennedy, originally John Gvozdenovic, has spoken on television seeking to explain the actions of Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader wanted by the United Nations war crimes tribunal on charges of genocide for "ethnic cleansing".

More recently, Mr Kennedy, without naming Mr Karadzic, said that anyone against whom

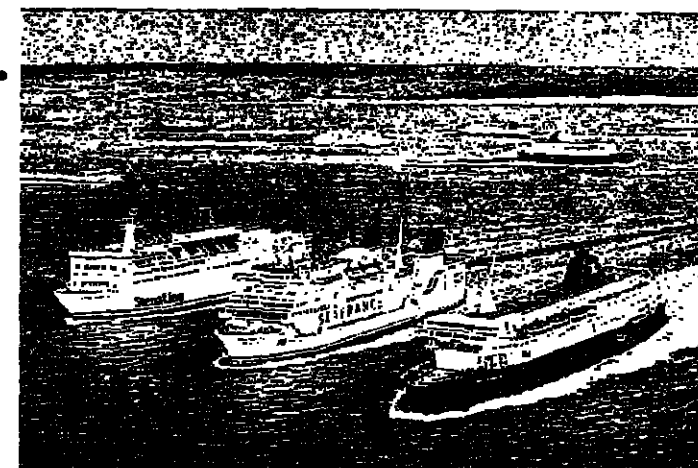
there is evidence must answer charges.

Calum Macdonald, a Labour MP interested in Bosnia, said: "Karadzic has the blood of thousands of innocent civilians on his hands. It is an absolute disgrace that an apologist for an indicted war criminal should be selected as a Tory candidate. I shall be writing to the Prime Minister today calling upon him to disassociate himself from the views of Mr Kennedy."

Mr Kennedy, who has denied being an apologist for Mr Karadzic, was selected eight weeks ago as the Conservative candidate for Halesowen and Rowley Regis, a new marginal seat in the West Midlands.

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Law Society hit by fresh split over fees

The Law Society was damaged by further splits yesterday over plans to hike conveyancing fees, and tabloid coverage of the personal life of the president, Martin Mears, writes Stephen Ward.

Mr Mears' pledge to stamp out cut-price conveyancing and boost solicitors' incomes was one of his key promises when he was voted in last year in the first contested election for 40 years. But yesterday the Law Society was given counsel's opin-

ion that almost all the ways Mr Mears and his deputy, Robert Savers, planned to try to impose minimum fees would be unlawful price-fixing.

Their only remaining possibility is a scheme to refuse insurance cover to solicitors who charge low fees, but they conceded at a meeting of the Society's ruling council that they would have to delay while they sought independent experts to try to establish that cheap solicitors made more claims.

Ernie cuts back on Premium Bond winners

NIC CICUTTI and
REBECCA FOWLER

Ernie, the computer genius whose whirrings have sent frissons through generations of Premium Bond holders, has suddenly turned mean.

His masters at National Savings, who have been paying out an average of 390,000 prizes a month, announced yesterday that they will be cutting that number down to 350,000.

Although the £1m jackpot

and other prizes down to £500 will remain and in some cases be boosted, reflecting the National Lottery's big-money appeal among the public, the chances of winning £100 or £50 will drop significantly.

National Savings said yesterday that its decision to cut the number of small prizes was prompted by the need to bring down the amount paid out each month. From May onwards payouts will decline from 5.2 per cent to 4.75 per cent of all Bonds

in each monthly draw. A spokeswoman said: "We found that although people still wanted to be in with a chance to win big prizes each month, they were less worried about the £50 or £100 ones. I suppose attitudes towards big wins are similar to the National Lottery, except that in our case the top prize is still far smaller."

For those who like to calculate the odds on every bet, the chances of winning a Premium Bond prize will soon be 17,200

to 1 compared with better than 15,000 to 1 at present. The chances of winning the £1m jackpot remain at 58 million to one, compared to odds of 14 million to one against scooping the National Lottery. However, that has not put off punters. Queues for tickets for this week's rollover jackpot, expected more than £40m, are breaking all records.

But the lottery is no longer the frenzied conversation on every lip in the nation, since the

last double rollover earlier this month, when three winners shared £42.5m. Despite the lack of mania surrounded the latest double rollover, ticket sales are still expected to exceed all previous records. They are already up by 150 per cent on normal sales.

Almost every adult in Britain is expected to have a flutter this weekend, but Leslie Reid, emeritus professor of psychology at Exeter University who has studied the effects of the lot-

tery, said the apparent decline in enthusiasm for talking about the lottery was typical.

"What the lottery depends on is that while not everyone gets a reward, there is a vicarious sense if people you know have won. This is why the lottery people are so keen to display winners. They are also anxious to tell you it's great fun, but there isn't really any great sense that people are having fun at all."

The lack of faith that people have in their chances of winning

is supported by the number of unclaimed prizes. More than £20m is unclaimed, and a further £26.2m has already been added to the good causes fund from prizes that were not claimed with the 180-days time limit. Six players have failed to claim prizes ranging from £94,000 to £146,000.

One winner who bought his winning ticket in Oldham, Greater Manchester, last summer has only another two weeks to cash in his £94,239 ticket.

The five other big unclaimed prizes are: £146,245 - the ticket was bought in the Torquay area for the 30 September draw, last date for claim is 20 March; £109,892 - ticket bought in the Liverpool area for 16 December, claim deadline is 5 June; £102,262 - ticket bought in the Cardiff area for 23 September draw, ticket must be redeemed by 13 March; and £104,746 - two tickets bought for the 6 January double rollover draw, deadline runs out on 27 June.

Turkey embraces English girl-bride

HUGH POPE
Kahramanmaraş
and STEVE BOGGAN

A groundswell of popular indignation swept Turkey yesterday over attempts by the High Court in Britain to bring the 13-year-old bride, Sarah Cook, home.

The schoolgirl from Braintree, Essex, is fast becoming a religious and cultural cause célèbre in her adoptive country as anger grows over the continued imprisonment of her Turkish husband on statutory rape charges.

Hopes that Sarah would return to England "forthwith", as Sir Stephen Brown, President of the Family Division of the High Court, ordered on Wednesday, appeared to be in vain when her husband, Musa Komeagac, 18, was remanded in custody until 15 February.

He is being held on statutory rape and abduction charges in Kahramanmaraş, south-eastern Turkey, which Sarah has made her home since marrying him two weeks ago.

Opinion in the town and in the country's media is undivided: the couple should be left alone. Outside the court yesterday a man shouted to applause: "You meddling English. We will make you accept that Sarah is ours. For us, marrying at this age is absolutely normal."

The provincial governor,



Aslan Yildirim, said: "As much as the British courts say they are looking after Sarah's interests, we will look after them here. They are not officially married, but it is considered a marriage according to our customs."

Mr Yildirim was backed by the town mayor, Ali Sezal, who vowed that he would himself legally marry Sarah and Musa when she turns 14 on 2 September, and would give a job to Musa, who is unemployed.

The chief prosecutor said he would make a decision about an application by lawyers to include Sarah's mother, Jackie, in the suit along with Musa, Ali, Musa's father, and a man who performed the illegal wedding ceremony are named in the indictment. Normally, girls under

15 cannot marry in Turkey. The Turkish press has united behind the couple. Feminist commentators have praised her defiant statements of love, while Islamist newspapers have trumpeted that the case shows the superiority of Islamic Sharia law.

The order making Sarah a ward of court is not binding in Turkey and, according to the Lord Chancellor's department, there are no legal moves designed to persuade the Turkish courts to comply with it.

Nor is the apparent failure by Sarah's mother to bring her daughter home likely to trouble the High Court. "The judge used the word 'forthwith', and that doesn't really have a definition," said one source. "He didn't specify a date."



Reunion kiss: Thirteen-year-old Sarah Cook is reunited with her mother Jackie in Turkey, and (above left) on her wedding day flanked by her Turkish in-laws and 18-year-old husband Musa Komeagac. Photograph: Rex Features

Briton to create Holocaust memorial

REBECCA FOWLER

Rachel Whiteread, the controversial British sculptor, has been chosen to create a memorial to Austria's 65,000 Holocaust victims. Her design, an enormous cement library, will be the first monument erected in the centre of Vienna in memory of those who died.

Ms Whiteread's sculpture will consist of a giant cast of a real library room measuring 4 metres by 7 by 10. The work, which will be paid for by the City of Vienna, will be erected in Judenplatz, the heart of the old Jewish quarter and the home of many families who did not escape the Holocaust.

In Austria alone 65 synagogues were torched and endless homes and shops owned by Jews were destroyed on the Reichskristallnacht, the night the Nazis ushered in their violent persecution of the Jews. The monument will be unveiled on the anniversary of that night, in November.

Ms Whiteread, an enfant terrible of the British art world most famous for her provocative life-size sculpture of a house which won the Turner prize, was chosen from 10 artists invited to submit a proposal in a closed competition.

Hans Holbein, an Austrian architect who headed the jury which selected the design, said: "It symbolises that Judaism has survived through thousands of years of persecution, especially through books and writing."

The Jewish community has welcomed the £600,000 sculpture, which many say is symbolic of a change in attitude in Austria. "This is the city that was the capital of anti-Semitism, and it has taken a long time to come to terms with it," said George Clare, a writer and an Austrian-born Jew.

"There is a shift and Austrians' attitudes have definitely changed. There is hope now, because people have changed. If she is a good artist and she does something sensible, I fully support this."

According to art experts in Britain, Ms Whiteread, who is not Jewish, is an ideal choice for the honour.

Simon Wilson, curator at the Tate Gallery in London said: "She is a deeply admired artist who uses these everyday objects, but makes them very redolent of human life. She is an utterly brilliant choice for a Holocaust memorial in that a lot of her work is about death."

The monument will be the first in the city that is dedicated specifically to the Austrian Jews killed in the Holocaust.

The international competition to find an artist was set up by Simon Wiesenthal, 87, who has dedicated his life to exposing war crimes. He was joined on the jury by prominent Jews including Lord Weidenfeld, Robert Storr, curator of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and Amnon Barzel of the Jewish Museum, Berlin.

'If she goes, Musa's youth will be snuffed out'

Hugh Pope went to meet Jackie Cook and her daughter's new 'family' in Kahramanmaraş

The wedding benna still stained the palms and fingernails of 13-year-old Sarah Cook as she reached out to hold the hand of her mother, Jackie. Her head nuzzled into the neck of her new Turkish "mother-in-law", to whom she gave a loving kiss.

The three sat side-by-side on a bed in a typically Turkish family scene in the eastern town of Kahramanmaraş. But all were exhausted by a second sleepless night, caught up in the storm caused by Sarah's underage "marriage" to her holiday sweetheart, 18-year-old Musa Komeagac.

It was after 2am, and a Turkish friend had brought me to the unpainted three-storey concrete building where they are staying in this busy market town. Jackie Cook had just

fallen in from London. Newly pressed into her handbag was a writ, in intimidating legal language, apparently ordering her to bring her daughter back within two weeks, or else.

I was there to translate for them from Turkish, but it soon struck me that the Cook family were in need of much more help than that.

They listened with little comment to the views of a local lawyer, retained by the Komeagac family, Selim Surmen. Over and over again Mr Surmen pushed the same message as he has given in public: his view - possibly inaccurate - that if Sarah returns to Britain, then Musa, who was remanded in

custody on charges of underage sex earlier this week, will spend the next six years in jail.

"If she goes, then Musa's youth will be snuffed out. She must stay here for the eight months until she turns 14. Then we can get the judge's permission for her to marry. Musa will get out of jail and everybody will live happily ever after," Mr Surmen said in an interview afterwards.

The terrible dilemma of their situation could be read on the tired faces of Mrs Cook and her daughter, who appear not to have known that the "marriage" two weeks ago was illegal in Turkey. British officials have warned them not to speak

publicly about their case, but behind their formal "no comments" it seemed clear they had little idea what was best to do and they had nobody to give them impartial advice. Representatives of the *Sun*, who had hitherto assumed the role of guards and guides, were suddenly absent.

Their problem is likely to grow worse as the officials and people of Kahramanmaraş adopt Sarah's love for, and "marriage" to, Musa as a campaigning cause.

Sarah's "in-laws" listened supportively as the debate moved backwards and forwards. They and a group of young relatives occasionally offered

Sarah chunks of bread, cheese and olives from the family's pre-dawn meal. It is Ramadan, the Muslim holy month of fasting between sunrise and sunset.

Her "father-in-law", Ali, is a slight man with kind, quick eyes who has done well out of 15 years as the caretaker of a downtown Kahramanmaraş apartment block, earning enough to buy a flat or two, a shop and a car. Her "mother-in-law", Esma, has a gentle, smiling face and often showed her affection by hugging and stroking her new "daughter-in-law", who responded with puppy-like charm.

The "in-laws" showed as much concern for what might

happen to Sarah's parents in Britain as what might happen to their son, but they spoke barely three words of English between them. Sarah's Turkish is still elementary.

Sarah, her pale face puffed up with lack of sleep, was by turns attentive and humorous in a schoolgirlish way, then unable to remember the name of the British Embassy official who had come to discuss her legal position, let alone the substance of what she was told.

After two hours, there seemed to be no way forward and no way back for the Cooks. The mother's face was dark and lined after her long flight, the legal sanctions and the verbal at-

tacks from neighbours. Abusive callers had even reached Sarah in Kahramanmaraş.

Conversation continued fitfully into the night. Finally, a message was produced from Musa in jail, that spoke of his love for Sarah, how everyone should think of her first but that "he did not know what he would do" if Sarah decided to obey the court and leave.

Sarah fled the room in tears, apparently believing that this meant Musa would kill himself. The room fell quiet. A canary warbled in a cage hanging from the stove pipe, and from the cold earth tracks outside came the booming beat of the Ramadan drummers, waking up the townspeople for a new day of fasting and avid debate about their adopted "bride".

Aids vaccine hope as HIV children 'tolerate' infection

LIZ HUNT
Health Editor

Almost three per cent of babies born HIV-positive will subsequently "clear" or "tolerate" the virus in later childhood and may be declared virus free, according to a study which will help vaccine development against Aids.

The study follows several reports from around the world of children born to HIV-positive mothers, who were found to be

infected at birth, but who then appeared to rid their bodies of the virus in childhood.

Nine children out of 264 in the on-going European Collaborative Study of mothers and children, tested positive at or around birth and then negative for HIV at a later date. There was no HIV in the blood of seven of the children and they remained healthy.

Two other children tested antibody negative but the virus could still be detected in their

blood using more sophisticated tests. However, they too remained well and doctors believe their immune systems could have "contained" the virus, and developed a tolerance to it so they no longer produced antibodies.

Writing in tomorrow's issue of *The Lancet*, Dr Marie-Louise Newall and her team from the Institute of Child Health in London, say: "If we could understand how virus-positive children subsequently become

uninfected, we might gain insight into the mechanism of virus clearance. These mechanisms may have implications for vaccine development... it is important to continue the clinical and virological monitoring of these children. Current paediatric opinion is to inform parents of these children that their child is not infected with HIV."

The *British Medical Journal* also reports that British doctors have further strong evidence for HIV as a cause of Aids, refut-

ing claims by a handful of scientists that it is a harmless passenger virus in the human body.

They found that a group of HIV-infected haemophiliac men developed Aids-related illnesses and had extensive damage to their immune systems while HIV-negative haemophiliacs did not.

The findings reject the view of some scientists, led by Dr Peter Duesberg, an eminent American researcher, who argue that factors other than

HIV, such as long-term illegal drug use or promiscuity, are responsible for Aids.

Dr Duesberg's explanation for the high incidence of Aids among haemophiliacs, which received worldwide attention after extensive publicity in the *Sunday Times*, is not that they received blood products contaminated with HIV, but that factor 8, the essential clotting agent needed by these patients, is itself a cause of the disease. But a team from the Royal

Free Hospital in north-west London which studied 17 HIV-positive and 17 HIV-negative male haemophiliacs, who had all received similar, large quantities of factor 8 over time, found that the infected group suffered from Aids-related illnesses, such as pneumonia, thrush infections, cytomegalovirus, while the un-

infected group failed to develop any of these. The HIV-positive group also had substantially lower white blood cell counts.

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Primary school tests: Shephard accepts results 'not good enough' as Labour attacks 'absolute disaster' for future of Britain

Targets for the three Rs defeat most 11-year-olds

JUDITH JUDD
Education Editor

More than half of 11-year-olds failed to reach Government targets in the first national tests for the age group, results published yesterday show.

The figures throw doubt on school standards for 7- to 11-year-olds. Gillian Shephard, the Secretary of State for Education, said: "It is not good enough."

Labour used the results to regain some of the ground lost on education over Harriet Harman's decision to send her son to a selective school. Tony Blair, the Labour leader, said the results were "an absolute disaster for the future of this country" which showed the necessity for a change of education policy.

He clashed with the Prime Minister in the Commons, where he blamed the results on

17 years of Tory rule. John Major accepted the results were disappointing but pointed out that Mr Blair had voted against the introduction of national tests for 7-, 11- and 14-year-olds.

"If it is the Conservative Government that has failed, perhaps you can explain why some of your friends remove their children from Labour education authorities and have them educated under Conservative ones," he said.

Mrs Shephard blamed the overloaded curriculum and pointed out that it will be slimmer down to concentrate on literacy and numeracy from September. Standards would improve, she suggested, as schools got used to the tests.

Teachers said next year's results would be better because schools would spend hours coaching their pupils and revising. Today's 11-year-olds

are not used to formal tests. The results for the 600,000 11-year-olds showed that 52 per cent failed to reach the expected standard in English and 56 per cent failed to do so in maths. In science 70 per cent reached the required standard.

National tests were taken last spring and summer by two million seven, 11 and 14-year-olds. Results for seven-year-olds were better with more than three-quarters reaching or exceeding expected standards in English, maths and science. Just over half 14-year-olds reached or exceeded expected standards in the three areas.

Mrs Shephard said: "These tests and the fact 90 per cent of our 7-, 11- and 14-year-olds took the tests for the first time are a very important part of our standards strategy in schools."

Professor Michael Barber, dean of London University's In-

stitute of Education, said: "We do have reason to be very worried about standards of literacy and numeracy. This isn't teacher-bashing. As a society we expect too little of children at the age of 11. International comparisons bear this out."

Anne Barnes, general secretary of the National Association for the Teaching of English, said: "Teachers will be very depressed by both Mr Blair and Mrs Shephard. You will get big improvements next year because of a very narrow focus on teaching to the test. It will not raise standards. It is a disaster for education."

Peter Smith, general secretary of the Association of Teachers and Lecturers, said: "The Government must accept that overcrowded primary classes, lack of resources and a nine-subject curriculum are taking their toll on these children."



Testing times: The roof is leaking and staff are in short supply at Priory Middle School Photograph: Edward Sykes

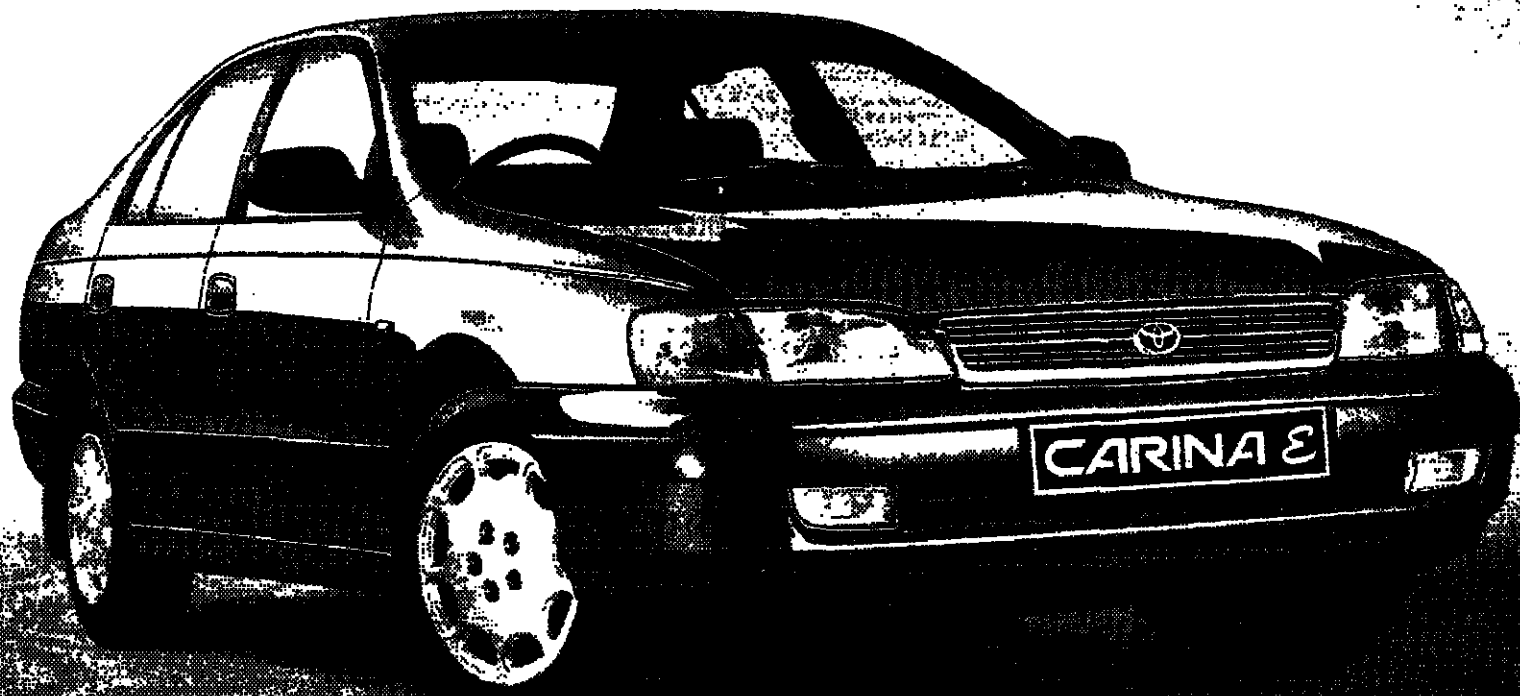
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'Crude, clumsy and a dire misuse of cash'

CLARE GARNER

Most pupils at Priory Middle School passed last summer's tests for 11-year-olds with flying colours. In their book, it was the politicians who failed.

One by one, they reiterated the concerns of Roger Pepworth, head teacher at the 530-strong mixed comprehensive in Dunstable, Bedfordshire. Everyone agreed that the tests were "crude", "clumsy", and "a mere snapshot" - inaccurate at that - of children's ability.

"I'm strapped for cash. I'm strapped for staff, and I've got buckets in the corridors because the roof is leaking. The money spent on SATs is a dire misuse of cash. I could use the money a lot better on teachers, resources, and buildings," said Mr Pepworth yesterday.

"They are crude, they are inaccurate, they are limited in what they assess. They've got more to do with politicians than the children's needs. I think they are a distraction from the planned and progressive learning process."

Despite the school's policy of playing down the significance of the tests, all the children complained that they felt under undue pressure to perform well. Helen Ashton, 11, said: "I found that when I revised I got more and more nervous because I knew the results go on to your upper school. They say they reflect your ability, but that's not true. You might have been having a bad day because you are

Politicians are not popular among staff and pupils at Priory School

under a lot of stress. They make you feel uptight."

Indeed, many pupils feel the tests are unfair and that it would make more sense for their teachers to set and mark them. Helen Ashton added: "Teachers in our school might not have taught what teachers in other schools have taught. They should test us on what we have been taught."

Helen was just one of many pupils to complain that her marks did not reflect important qualities such as attitude, effort, values, character and social skills. Furthermore, both teachers and pupils mistrust the results.

The quality of marking for the English tests was just lamentable. The children could have marked the tests with more accuracy," said Mr Pepworth, who complained to Gillian Shephard that his pupils' scores were not too low, but too high. Spellings like "gingerly", "satisfied", "century", and "uording" were marked down as correct. When re-marked, only 18 of the 132 papers had no alteration to the final mark.

It makes 12-year-old Mark Crane angry with the Government. "They give us them to do and then they don't mark them right."

Arts 'cannot survive a year of further cuts'

JOHN MCKIE

Leading Arts Council executives yesterday warned of "major and painful" closures of artistic venues if there are further cuts in government funding for the arts.

The warning came as the Arts Council of England announced its allocation of grants for 1996-97. Many theatres, galleries, orchestras and dance companies had feared the worst last November when the Government announced a cut of £5m in the Arts Council's annual budget of £191m.

However, yesterday its chairman, Lord Gowrie, said that a re-apportionment of the Arts Council's and Regional Arts Boards' overhead costs of £4.3m for dealing with applications for National Lottery funding, and a further £1m from Arts Council contingency funds, had been released to offset the cut in funding.

But he warned that this could not be repeated and that closures were inevitable if the Government's threat to cut £3.2m from the 1997-98 budget is followed through.

Mary Allen, the Arts Council's chief executive, said: "The arts can't survive a year of further cuts and there will be inevitable closures if there are further cuts. If cuts are on a scale as predicted by the Government those closures will be major and painful."

She added that the re-apportionment of funds this year

was a one-off gesture: "All the rabbits have been pulled out of the hat."

The Arts Council announced a standstill - or freeze - on funding to most of the 170 organisations and all 10 Regional Arts Boards it supports in England.

This standstill is the same as the devolved systems of Arts Council funding operating in Scotland and Wales. The English standstill - for most companies the fourth in succession - represents a cut in real terms of 2 to 3 per cent because of inflation.

The Arts Council also handed out one-off grants of £100,000 to Dance House Network, a new organisation aiding dance development in London, and £150,000 to the troubled Donmar Warehouse theatre in Covent Garden, central London, which was on the brink of financial ruin.

The Museum of Modern Art in Oxford also received a grant of £29,000, while the English Touring Opera was given £75,000 to avoid an expected cut of 50 per cent of its annual productions.

Lord Gowrie also praised the National Lottery as "the best thing that has happened to the arts in our lifetimes". He welcomed the announcement by Virginia Bottomley, Secretary of State for National Heritage, earlier this week that National Lottery money would be made available for funding new talent in sport and the arts.

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Driving ambition: Paddy Ashdown meets police officers during his electioneering visit to Hemsworth yesterday

Photograph: Tom Pilsten

Ashdown shrugs off danger of Scargill

JAMES CUSICK

Paddy Ashdown yesterday branded Arthur Scargill and his new political party, which has its first outing in next Thursday's Hemsworth by-election, as a "dangerous irrelevance".

The Liberal Democrat leader was the first of the main party leaders to visit the West Yorkshire constituency. The ultra-safe Labour seat traditionally

leaves the Liberal Democrats and the Tories to scrap over second place. However, the equation is complicated by the debut of Mr Scargill's Socialist Labour Party, whose candidate is Brenda Nixon, a miner's wife who established her credentials in the pit closure support groups.

Although Mr Ashdown insisted the SLP was an irrelevance, he nevertheless appeared partially to accept Mr Scargill's

view that Tony Blair's New Labour may not enjoy the levels of support in Yorkshire that it has in the south of England. Mr Ashdown said Mr Blair's "southern voice" had "no resonance with the fears and wishes of people here", and he described the area as having been "neglected by the Tories and taken for granted by Labour".

Before Mrs Nixon entered the contest, Labour expected no

dent in its 22,000 majority. At the last three elections, it has scored around 65 per cent. Publicly, Labour is saying that Mrs Nixon will lose her deposit, but a party source admitted that the SLP cannot do well in Hemsworth - a former mining area south-east of Wakefield - it "cannot succeed anywhere".

Although the SLP's constitution effectively shuns the support of the hard left by insisting that members cannot belong to other political groups, both Socialist Workers Party and Militant activists have been helping it campaign. Their participation is confined to the delivery of leaflets, however, and they have been forbidden to discuss issues with voters or distribute their own literature.

Mrs Nixon promised: "The result next Thursday will not be a disappointment."

Divorced wives set for share of pension funds

PATRICIA WYNN DAVIES
Political Correspondent

Divorced women will be entitled to their own shares of their ex-husbands' pensions under a radical change to the law signalled last night by Lord Mackay, the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Mackay pledged he would "consider sympathetically" amendments to the Family Law Bill from Labour's Baroness Hollis to introduce so-called "pension splitting".

Following strong support from all sides during yesterday's Lords' committee stage discussion, most peers believe amendments to implement the reform will be brought back at the report stage.

The change would enable couples to split the capital represented by the pension at the time they divorce instead of their financial affairs being "entangled for years", Baroness Hollis said.

The signal from Lord Mackay represents a climbdown from earlier government resistance.

Under a limited change forced on the Government by opposition peers and rebel Tories during last year's Pensions Bill, a divorcee receiving a share of her former husband's pension gets only an order for "deferred maintenance" payable while he is alive. That

left ex-wives at risk of receiving nothing from a pension fund if their former husbands died before retirement age. Where ex-husbands died later, former wives could be forced on to income support when in their seventies.

Under the expected amendments, divorced spouses will be able to start their own new pensions or add to their entitlements with additional voluntary contributions, ending the uncertainty of waiting until their former spouses chose to retire.

In the case of unfunded Civil Service pensions, the divorced spouses would have to build on their entitlement within the scheme to prevent a dramatic outflow of capital.

Despite support from the National Association of Pension Funds, the Institute of Actuaries, the Law Society and the Mothers' Union, the Government had opposed the change on financial grounds, insisting that there would be a £300m tax loss because each former spouse would claim a personal allowance.

But parliamentary answers from the Treasury to Lady Hollis and the Labour MP Harry Cohen showed that in 2020 the tax loss would be £80m, and that would be offset by £70m worth of savings on income support and £10m in court costs.

Lady Hollis told peers that the current system was a "gamble" that still left former wives "traded in for a younger model" dependent on their husbands. "If he retires early she has less income. If he retires later she has to wait longer for it. If he dies early she may get nothing and when eventually after retirement he does die, she will get nothing," she said.

Baroness O'Connell, a Tory peer, backed Lady Hollis and said that splitting the pension at the time of divorce would reduce the problem of keeping track of the pension beneficiary and his or her spouse for anything up to 35 years.

The former Law Lord Lord Simon of Glaisdale, despite being an ardent opponent of both divorce and the current Bill, none the less said division of the pension at divorce would be a "simple act of justice".

Lord Mackay warned that the change could be viewed as an incentive to divorce because of separate taxation. But he told peers: "I certainly wish to consider sympathetically this series of amendments with the proviso that I consider there are a great number of very difficult questions associated with this which we have to consider and try to resolve."

Lady Hollis's amendments were withdrawn without a vote.

Blair steers a risky course

Tony Blair yesterday provided the Prime Minister with all the invitation necessary to twist the knife in Labour's wounds over education policy.

Having on Wednesday rescued his shadow Health Secretary, Harriet Harman, from the turmoil over sending her 11-year-old son to a grammar school, education might have seemed a subject for the Labour leader to steer clear of at Question Time.

But, as was said of Lord Cardigan at Balaclava, showing the qualities "more of a hero than a general", he galloped in on the latest school test results. The results for 11-year olds in English and maths were "appalling", he said, going on to suggest a reduction in class sizes for five- to seven-year-olds, a register of national head teachers, the use of associate teachers in classrooms, and the reinstatement of the reading recovery programme.

Mr Major accepted that

those at 11 were "disappointing", but said those at other age groups were better. Then came the political punches as he reminded the House that Labour party had opposed the introduction of tests and Mr Blair personally voted against them. "Those test results are very useful. They tell us where the shortcomings are so we may

deal with them and we will look at a range of measures to deal with them... I am glad Mr Blair acknowledges now - better late than never - that we were right to introduce them."

To a barrage of jeers, the Labour leader said it was a

"complacent reply". Nor was the problem merely with 11-year-olds, he said. Tests for 14-year-olds showed "an appalling level of failure" in key subjects - and they were children born and educated under a Tory government.

Mr Major said it was not the Conservatives that were at fault. "Perhaps Mr Blair can explain why some of his friends remove their children from Labour education authorities and have them educated under Conservative education authorities?"

Mr Blair looked as if he had not intended to ask a third question, but with Tory MPs baying for more, he rose again. "Now we see the reason they want to focus attention on one 11-year child is to conceal the damage they have done to millions of our children."

A more defensive tone was adopted by the Prime Minister and Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland Secretary, over their adoption of the Unionist plan for an elect-

ed forum as the way out of the impasse in the peace process.

With Nationalist fury still ringing in the chamber, Mr Major said he would like to see the start of all-party talks "as speedily as possible". The impediment was, as always, the unwillingness of "Sinn Féin-IRA" to disarm.

Earlier, SDLP member Seamus Mallon accused the Government of "unilaterally and shamelessly" reneging on an agreement with the Irish government to pursue all-party talks. Ministers had "sacrificed potential consensus" for Unionist support in the Commons.

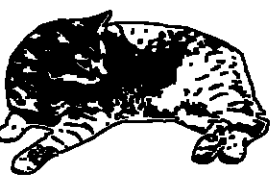
Sir Patrick shook his head. All-party talks could still begin by the target date of the end of February provided a start was made to decommissioning, he said.

But if that was not going to happen - as the Mitchell Commission admitted - it was the duty of governments to look to see whether there's another way of creating confidence.

Inside
Parliament
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news

Alarm over genetic science 'complacency'

NICHOLAS SCHOON
Environment Correspondent

The Government's green advisers voiced alarm yesterday about the release of genetically engineered life forms into the environment.

The five-strong panel, set up five years ago as a follow-up to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, called for much wider and more careful Government

thinking on the rules allowing such releases of plants, animals and micro-organisms and for better scrutiny of the results.

"We are playing not just with fire but with dynamite," said Sir Crispin Tickell, the former ambassador to the United Nations, who chairs the panel. Its remit is to give the Prime Minister advice on achieving sustainable development.

Britain, in partnership with

other European Union countries, must consider developing emergency procedures before any major commercial releases of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) take place, in case there are unforeseen repercussions.

In its second annual report, the panel makes the comparison with CFCs, pesticides and thalidomide, new products which were thought to be safe

and of great benefit, but found to cause severe damage after their release. "People simply haven't understood the effects of their actions," said Sir Crispin, the warden of an Oxford post-graduate college.

Genetic engineering is seen as one of the next century's biggest industries, bringing great advances in agriculture, medicine and other fields. Genes from fungi, bacteria and

viruses can be stitched into the genetic material of other micro-organisms or higher plants and animals, giving them abilities foreign to their nature. The genes being transferred can even be designed and created in laboratories.

The technology is still mainly at the experimental stage but there have already been hundreds of releases of altered plants and animals into the environment, in Britain and other countries. Giving a crop plant improved resistance to a particular weed killer is one common example. This weed

killer can then be used allowing the farmer a higher yield. But there are fears that the "foreign" genes could spread into other micro-organisms in the wild. Unlike higher animals, bacteria and viruses have the ability to swap genes between

quite different species and they can multiply their numbers very rapidly. There is the possibility resistance to pesticides might be transferred to destructive pests and disease species.

Current controls on releases depend on expert committees covering medicine, agriculture and food giving advice to ministers on whether particular experiments should go ahead, case by case. Sir Crispin said the

arrangements were "messy and badly co-ordinated".

Central to its proposals, the panel asks the Government to bring together industrialists, academics, doctors, representatives of consumer and environmental groups, and independent experts, to consider a broader control regime covering both medicine and industrial/agricultural applications.

Vouchers for nursery 'may be lottery'

FRAN ABRAMS
Education Correspondent

The Government's nursery voucher scheme could turn out to be a lottery in which children in some areas will have little chance of a place, a new report suggests. It also shows that parents will face uncertainty over whether their children are receiving a quality education or not.

Research by the Audit Commission shows that in some areas there are only enough state nursery education places for a quarter of four-year-olds, while in others there are enough for 9 out of 10.

The report, published today, also reveals that middle-class children who receive nursery education can start school with a year's advantage over classmates from deprived areas who do not. Nursery schools give children six months' head start, while playgroups give them two.

According to the authors of *Counting to Five*, provision of nursery education is very uneven across the country. The worst provided-for area is Hereford and Worcester, where only 26 per cent of four-year-olds are in state nursery schools or reception classes, and the best is Knowsley, Merseyside, which provides for 95 per cent.

Although they suggest that private provision may be stronger in areas where the state sector is weak, the report says nursery education across the country is "uneven". Even where places are available they may not be taken up because of transport problems or because nursery schools finish hours before most parents finish work.

The quality of different under-fives services in playgroups and nursery schools varied from excellent to very poor. The only reliable way of ensuring a good education was to check whether a qualified teacher was in charge of the group, the analysis found.

Research carried out by Newcastle University for the commission revealed that going to nursery school could bring a disadvantaged child up to the average ability level or could put an advantaged child up to a year ahead.

Girls from middle-class families who had been to nursery school had the biggest advantage, while boys from deprived areas whose first language was not English suffered the biggest disadvantage.

Andrew Foster, controller of the Audit Commission, said councils must work with the private sector to counteract problems.

"Local authorities should take a positive approach to this important area. They should try to develop playgroups, private provision and their own provision," he said.

Don Foster, the Liberal Democrats' education spokesman, said the report proved the inadequacy of the Government's voucher scheme, which will be piloted in four areas from April this year and which will be extended nationally by April 1997.

"Vouchers will not give parents what they really want - high quality early-years education. Vouchers will not improve access and will not improve quality. Gillian Shephard should take note of the Audit Commission's overwhelming evidence and scrap the chaotic, confused voucher scheme," he said.

Margaret Lochrie, administrator of the Pre-School Learning Alliance, which runs the playgroups, welcomed the report but said it contradicted earlier research which showed playgroups gave as big an advantage to children as nursery classes.

"This clearly refutes the idea that the only route to high quality is through nursery classes in schools. There is no conclusive evidence that one type of provision out-performs another," she said.

Takeover bid: Best-selling brands are the prize as US giants fight for control of £45bn market



All dolled up: Mattel's factory in Peterlee, Co Durham, yesterday after the makers of Barbie bid £3.5bn for Hasbro, makers of Action Man

Main photograph: News Team

Barbie eyes up Action Man in Toytown battle

NIGEL COPE

Toytown was pitched into a billion-dollar takeover conflict yesterday when Barbie, the undisputed queen of the doll market, was sent into battle with Action Man.

The lines were drawn when Barbie's parent company, Mattel-Fisher Price, launched a hostile \$5.2bn (£3.45bn) offer for the rival toy group, Hasbro, whose portfolio includes Action Man as well as Barbie's arch rival Sindy, GI Joe and the re-launched Cabbage Patch dolls.

Hasbro has rejected the offer, but if successful it would create the world's largest toy company, with sales of more than \$7bn and a sizeable share of the world's £45bn toy market.

It could get nasty, Barbie, the pneumatic blonde whose latest incarnation was a *Baywatch*

beauty, has been top of the toy tree since her debut in 1959. But Sindy, which sells well in the UK but is not available in the US, is certain to put up a fight.

Jon Salisbury, editor of the trade magazine *World Toy News*, said: "It's all about brands. Mattel is strong in pre-school toys with its Fisher Price range and with the Barbie doll, but it has not had a big boy's toy since Masters of the Universe in 1985. That is Hasbro's strength with Action Man, GI Joe and Tonka toys. This bid was inevitable at some time."

Mattel says it wants to merge with Hasbro because the two have complementary products which when put together would create a stronger group capable of more consistent growth and greater economies of scale. It says it would be able to generate £100m of cost savings in the first year alone.

Toy companies have long struggled to maintain consistent growth in a market dominated by crazes that are often linked to film and television shows such as *Jurassic Park*, *Thunderbirds* and *Batman*. A hit generates millions. Expensive flops can cripple smaller companies. The toy industry has seen a spate of takeovers in the last few years. Hasbro bought Wadding-

tons, makers of Monopoly. Mattel has acquired Fisher Price and JW Spear, makers of *Scrabble* since 1993.

Analysts in New York said Hasbro's assets had been under-managed. "We believe that some of Hasbro's evergreen brands could flourish much more under Mattel's skilled nurturing and marketing savvy," one said.

But the deal could run into problems, such as difficulties on monopoly grounds as the two are already the largest companies in the sector. Mattel and Hasbro combined would have a 30 per cent share of the \$13bn-a-year US toy market and 25 per cent of the UK's £1.6bn market. Mattel hopes to avoid such problems, possibly by selling parts of Hasbro.

Another potential stumbling block is the contrasting culture of the two companies. Mattel was founded in 1945, is based in Los Angeles and regarded as an aggressive company which focuses strongly on profits. Hasbro was founded in the 1920s, is based in Rhode Island, and the founding Hassenfeld company still controls a large stake. It is known as a paternal employer that donates large sums to charity.

Hasbro performed strongly in

the 1980s but has under-performed recently. It had a hit with *Jurassic Park* in 1993 but failed to follow it up last year. In recent meetings the company's chairman, Alan Hassenfeld, has admitted that the company needed to be more aggressive. Meanwhile Mattel's fortunes have blossomed, fuelled by Barbie sales, which now account for \$1bn of the group's £3.65bn yearly sale, and the takeover of Fisher Price in 1993.

Analysts say that a white knight could yet rescue Hasbro. Disney has been mentioned as one possibility. Others say that even if the bid fails, Mattel may have weakened Hasbro sufficiently to force a break-up. But one thing is certain. With the UK toy fair due to start in London tomorrow and the world equivalent scheduled for the US next month, this bid will be the talk of Toytown.

How the toy giants measure up

Hasbro	Mattel
Key brands: Sindy, Action Man, Tonka, Waddingtons, Monopoly, GI Joe, My Little Pony, Playmobil.	Key brands: Barbie, Scrabble, Cabbage Patch dolls, Hot Wheels, Sales (1995): \$2.85bn (£1.9bn).
Profits: \$1.75m (£1.15m).	Profits: \$370m (£244m).
Founded: 1923.	Founded: 1945.
Head office: Rhode Island.	Head office: Los Angeles.
Culture: Still partly owned by founding Hassenfeld family. Paternal and caring. Helps charities.	Culture: West Coast style, with an aggressive, go-getting management. It is focused on profits above all else.

Fraud solicitor jailed

A solicitor whose international £13m swindle defrauded the cooker company Belling and some of Europe's largest firms was jailed for nine years yesterday.

Charles Deacon, 53, a former under-sheriff of Stafford, and a former mot and bolts salesman, James Fuller, 56, who received a seven-year sentence, spun tales of MIS and the CIA to extract cash through a bogus money-lending scheme.

Passing sentence at Middlesex Crown Court, central London, Judge Fabian Evans QC

told the two men: "The sums of money involved in this case have been quite staggering and have been matched only by the enormity of the lies which you both told."

Apart from Belling, which plundered its pension fund of more than £2.3m to qualify for a "loan" and in the process left many of its former employees facing the prospect of reduced pensions, other companies targeted included Russia's largest co-operative and Finland's biggest food processing company.

DAILY POEM

Between mountain and sea

By Norman MacCaig

Honey and salt - land smell and sea smell, as in the long ago, as in forever.

The days pick me up and carry me off, half-child, half-prisoner,

on their journey that I'll share for a while

They wound and they bless me with strange gifts:

the salt of absence
the honey of memory

In 1954, a friend of Ian Parsons, then editor at the Hogarth Press, wrote recommending a young poet called Norman MacCaig, writes Jonathan Burnham. Parsons contacted MacCaig, who wrote back: "I know publishers are not philanthropists, and that poetry, generally speaking, is lethal stuff to handle. So it seems a good thing to assure you that at least in Scotland there are many people looking forward to the publication of these poems." These poems were published as *Riding Lights* and the Hogarth Press, and then Chatto & Windus, published all of MacCaig's subsequent work, until his marvellous late collection *Poet's Choice* (from which this poem is taken) published in 1988 when he was 78, which finally brought him recognition as one of the most important Scottish poets of the century.

The poems of Norman MacCaig, who died earlier this week, are published as *Collected Poems* (Chatto, £9.99). Jonathan Burnham is poetry editor at Chatto.

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The Met under fire: Scotland Yard's image dented by triple blows of corruption, unlawful arrest and jury-nobbling cases



Court deal: Paul Demuth, who won £20,000 for assault and malicious prosecution

Photograph: Edward Sykes

MPs lambast police over £5m thefts by 'lord'

CHRIS BLACKHURST
Westminster Correspondent

Scotland Yard should have realised its accountant, Anthony Williams, was a convicted thief more than £5m from police funds – was leading a life of luxury and had bought up a large slice of a village in the Scottish Highlands, an influential group of MPs concluded yesterday.

In a report that even by the standards of the often critical Commons Public Accounts Committee was especially hard-hitting, the Metropolitan Police was lambasted for not rumbling Mr Williams sooner.

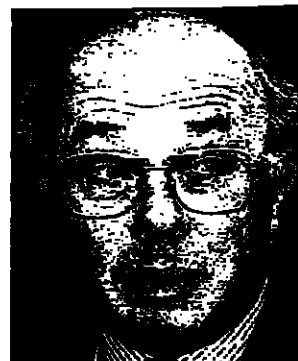
He was convicted in May last year and sentenced to seven and a half years' imprisonment. A backroom civil servant at Scotland Yard he enjoyed a lifestyle way beyond his means. In London, he lived in suburban New Malden; in Tintinoul in Scotland, he was known as "Lord

Williams" and went on a spectacular spending spree, acquiring the village's main hotel and several houses.

As a trusted official, Mr Williams was put in charge of the financing of a sensitive, one-off, undercover police operation. To combat serious crime and terrorism, the Independent revealed, the police bought a spotter plane equipped with hi-tech surveillance equipment. To hide its ownership – and prevent suspects realising the aircraft overhead belonged to the police – they booked it through a private company, run by Williams.

He was in sole charge of handling the aircraft's running costs. When the pilot wanted cash for fuel, he asked Williams, who paid it from the company account. The company was then reimbursed by the Met, with no questions asked.

Such a unique scheme, with



Anthony Williams: Fraud

funding controlled by one individual, was appalling, said the committee. They found it "unacceptable" that the Met could not prevent the fraud, they were "critical of the service for allowing an arrangement which could not properly safeguard public money" and "deplored" the police's failure to

tell the Home Office about a departure from standard practice.

Given the secrecy attached to the operation, MPs said they expected Mr Williams to have been positively vetted beforehand. If he had been, checks would have discovered that doubts had been raised about him in the past, when he ran the police's civilian staff welfare fund. An auditor had queried his management of the fund in 1988 but it was only in 1994, after he had finally been arrested for fraud, that an investigation revealed cash had gone missing.

To the embarrassment of the police he was caught only after a bank questioned the large amounts of cash going through his account. Since Mr Williams paid well over the market price for his properties, only £1m of the £5m he stole is ever likely to be recovered.

Assault case settlement costs £90,000

HEATHER MILLS
Home Affairs Correspondent

A teacher, a trainee solicitor and a prize-winning photographer were yesterday paid more than £90,000 in damages and costs for assault, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution by the Metropolitan Police.

Officers were said to have attacked Paul Demuth, 41, Claire Roberts, 31, and Malcolm Glover, 40, as they were making their way to a London restaurant to celebrate Mr Glover's *Sunday Times* award for the best documentary photographer of the year.

A court was told the incident, in June 1991, led to Mr Demuth, a teacher, lying unconscious in a pool of blood on the steps of a police station in the West End and ended with the police fabricating evidence, charging him for assault and his two friends for obstruction. It took four months and several court appearances before their innocence was finally established.

The Metropolitan Police yesterday denied liability, but in an agreed statement read to the court agreed to pay a total of £44,000 and a similar amount in costs. The statement recorded that the officers involved stood by their allegations against the three, as they had from the outset.

The payout is the latest in a string of court awards and settlements by the Met which in 1994 totalled nearly £1.4m plus costs. Out of 304 civil actions, the police won only 24.

Yesterday Mr Glover said the award was a "hollow victory". "This has left all of us incredibly paranoid about the police. I am still at a loss to understand it."

Central London county court was told that the three, all from Hearn Hill, south London, were in Soho when Constables Martin Heap and Colin Baker walked by and one shouted "stop". Mr Demuth dropped a tiny amount of cannabis onto the ground and, on seeing this, PC Heap ran up, pushed him against a wall and cuffed his hands behind his back. He threw Mr Demuth on to the pavement, where he landed on his face. "PC Heap then placed his knee or foot on Paul's head, forcing it into the pavement."

When his friends tried to intervene, they too were seized, the court was told. All three were thrown into a police van. "Get that tart out of there," another officer, PC Bruce Wilson said. In the van PC Heap held Mr Demuth in a headlock, "laughing and joking about what he was doing."

Mr Demuth alleged that at the station he was pushed or swung out of the van so that he fell headfirst, landing on the ground and losing consciousness.

He was taken to hospital where his wound was stitched. As well as his physical injuries, Mr Demuth suffered "trauma and psychological damage", the court was told. He was awarded £20,000 and his friends £12,000 each.

Former officer jailed for bid to nobble jury

A former police sergeant who left the force after an exemplary 24-year career was jailed for seven years yesterday after the first "jury-nobbling" case involving a former or serving police officer to come before a British court.

John Young, 45, who was shot twice and awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal while a serving officer, demanded £30,000 to help influence the outcome of an Old Bailey trial last year.

Southwark Crown Court heard that, helped by an as-yet-unidentified serving officer, who was supposed to be part of a team providing 24-hour protection for the jurors, he obtained highly-confidential addresses of some of those trying the armed robbery case.

Passing sentence, Judge Gerald Butler QC told Young, who turned private detective after leaving the police force two years ago, that what he had done "strikes at the very roots of our system of criminal justice". He went on: "For that reason a deterrent sentence is inevitable."

Young, who was convicted earlier of "doing acts intended and intended to pervert the course of justice" between 13 March and 15 April, showed no reaction apart from turning to relatives in the public gallery and saying "All right".

Opening the week-long trial, Joanna Korner QC, for the prosecution, said Young had



Young: £30,000 demand

"spotted a potential to make a great deal of money". She explained that the Old Bailey case involved kidnapping, robbery and firearms. Each juror was being protected round the clock by two policemen.

"Regrettably the arrangements had the very opposite effect, because it enabled a corrupt police officer to obtain names and addresses of jurors and pass them onto someone who might have an interest in influencing the jury," she said.

The jury heard that Young, of Poplar Close, New Barn, Kent, approached the sister of one of those on trial as she left the Old Bailey public gallery and offered to supply her valuable information which would help her brother, in return for cash.

An undercover police surveillance operation resulted in Young's arrest.

Notice to Customers

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

National Savings Certificates of the 42nd Issue and 8th Index-linked Issue were withdrawn from sale on 25 January 1996.

The 43rd Issue will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a guaranteed and tax-free return of 5.35% pa compound when held for five years.

The 9th Index-linked Issue will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a guaranteed and tax-free return of 2.5% pa compound in addition to index-linking when held for five years.

CHILDREN'S BONUS BONDS

Issue G Children's Bonus Bonds were withdrawn from sale on 25 January 1996. Issue H will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a guaranteed and tax-free return of 6.75% pa compound when held for the first five years.

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Series 2 Bonds will remain on sale for holders of National Savings Income Bonds who wish to use the proceeds of their Income Bonds to reinvest into Pensioners Bonds provided that:

- the application to repay the Income Bonds was received at National Savings, Blackpool between 29 November 1995 and 25 January 1996 inclusive; and,
- the option to reinvest into Pensioners Bonds is exercised within 1 month of the repayment date of the Income Bonds.

FIRST OPTION BONDS

On and from 26 January 1996, the first year fixed rate on FIRST Option Bonds will be 6.25% gross (5.0% net assuming tax at 20%). Bonds of £20,000 or more held to the first anniversary will earn a bonus of 0.25% gross (0.2% net).

DEPOSIT BONDS (no longer on sale). On and from 9 March 1996 the variable rate of interest will be 6.25% pa gross.

Sales booklets (including application forms) are available from post offices. Alternatively you can get copies by telephoning 0500 500 000.

INCOME BONDS

On and from 9 March 1996 the variable ("Treasury") rate of interest payable on Income Bonds will be 6.25% pa gross. The bonus on holdings of £25,000 or more remains at 0.25% pa gross. The gross rates from 9 March will therefore be as follows:

Holding	Rate of interest
under £25,000	6.25% pa
£25,000 and over	6.5% pa

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

On and from 9 February 1996 the variable gross rates of interest on deposits in an Investment Account will be as follows:

Balance in account	Rate of interest
under £500	5.0% pa
£500 to £24,999	5.5% pa
£25,000 and over	5.75% pa

ORDINARY ACCOUNT

On and from 1 March 1996 the variable rates of interest on deposits in an Ordinary Account will be as follows:

Standard rate	Higher rate
1.75% pa	2.75% pa

PREMIUM BONDS

On and from 1 May 1996 the variable interest rate used to calculate the prize fund will be 4.75% pa. At the same time, a new scale of prizes will be introduced. This will fix the number of prizes at 350,000 a month. The prize values will continue to range from £50 to the £1 million monthly jackpot, but there will be a new method of calculating the number of prizes of each value. The number of larger prizes, after the £1 million jackpot, will no longer be fixed at 44 a month but will grow as the prize fund grows. The new method will result in about double the current number of prizes in the range £5,000 to £100,000. There will also be more prizes of £500 and £1,000. Full details of how the prize fund will be allocated were published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes dated 26 January 1996. They will also be included in a new booklet expected to be available at post offices from 11 March.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

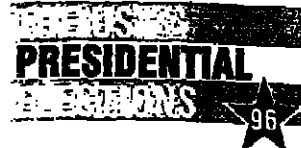
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international

Doubts grow over Dole after Clinton triumph

RUPERT CORNWELL
Washington

Senator Bob Dole, uneasy front-runner for the Republican nomination, yesterday travelled to the key Presidential caucus state of Iowa to shore up a candidacy starting to be undermined by doubts about his age, and his inability to project an appealing vision to voters.



flat, lacklustre performance delighted Democrats. It was universally panned by the media and greeted even by some of his staunchest supporters with the most damning of faint praise.

Mr Dole's aides insist that the limp, impersonal setting of his Senate office, from which he delivered the 12-minute response, would have handicapped any Republican who had to speak after the President. Mr Clinton exploited his gift for television to the full amid the pomp and splendour of a House of Representatives chamber bursting at the seams with dignitaries.

Predictably, the fiercest pounding yesterday came from that quarter. According to Lamar Alexander, the former Tennessee governor who is still struggling to make an impact in the campaign, Mr Dole's uninspiring performance proved that the Republicans needed "a visionary, not a legislative architect" to beat the Democratic incumbent.

Pat Buchanan, the conservative commentator and candidate, turned to baseball for a metaphor: "Our starting pitcher got shelled; it's time to bring some new kids from the minors." Phil Gramm, the Texas senator vying with Mr Buchanan for the conservative vote, declared flatly that "Bob Dole cannot and will not beat Bill Clinton".

In the heat of the campaign, such complaints are worth far less than face value. But the evidence from the polls, and from Mr Dole's own tepid reception on the campaign trail, is that a truism of Republican primary politics - the early favourite always wins - may come under serious threat in 1996.

In Iowa, which votes on 12 February, and in New Hampshire, where the first full-scale primary takes place eight days later, the magazine publisher Steve Forbes has halved Mr Dole's once majestic lead. In Arizona, voting on 27 February, Mr Forbes has a solid lead, according to one poll, and in Delaware, another early primary state, the two are running neck and neck. Thereafter the campaign moves south, to states where Mr Gramm and Mr Alexander should do better.

Out in the field, Mr Dole, 36 years in Congress and the ultimate Washington insider, has by far the best organisation. Five hundred people turned out at one New Hampshire rally, at which he was accompanied by a platoon of the senators and governors who have endorsed him. But his speech set nobody alight, and four-fifths of the crowd turned out to have been bused in from Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Disenchantment with Mr Dole, meanwhile, is starting to rekindle the impossible dream of a candidacy by General Col-

Facing the firing squad: Execution of murderer pits Mormon tradition of 'blood atonement' against state's modernised image

Utah takes a bloody step into the past

DAVID USBORNE
Draper, Utah

By the time they wake this morning, the people of Utah should find that John Albert Taylor is no longer among them: killed by four bullets in the heart shortly after midnight. Only Taylor had the power to halt his dispatch by lodging an eleventh-hour appeal to the courts. As his last hours ticked by last night he showed no sign of exercising it.

The firing-squad execution of Taylor, convicted of the rape and murder of 11-year-old Charla King in 1989, has cast an unwelcome spotlight on a state that is striving to find a new image of modernity and tourist-friendly hospitality while at the same time remaining steeped in the sometimes archaic traditions of the Mormon church, to which most of the population belongs. It has also provoked anguished international and religious protest.



Warehouse of death: Journalists view the chair in the warehouse at Utah State Prison in Draper in which John Taylor will be strapped. Above right: The chair reflected in the window of the room from where the shots will be fired. Bottom right: The official prison photograph of Taylor, convicted of murdering an 11-year-old girl. Photographs: AP



possible, since Utah's smoking laws forbid lighting up inside. Last night his second request was honoured: a supper of pizza loaded with mushrooms, ham and Canadian bacon.

The plan for his final minutes was meticulously laid. Shortly before midnight, Taylor was to be marched into the chamber itself, strapped into the chair and a hood placed over his head. A medical officer was to locate his

heart with a stethoscope and fix a square piece of red cloth over it as a target. Then Taylor was to be given two minutes to make a final statement. The order to fire was to be given by the prison warden.

Of all the chapters in the Taylor saga, few have been as shocking as the avalanche of offers from around the US to act as one of the five executioners. A platoon from a South

Carolina army camp stepped forward, as did a self-described former CIA intelligence agent. Instead the men have been provided by local police forces. They were to stand behind a wall concealed from Taylor and push their rifle barrels through letter-box slots. According to tradition, one will have a blank in his weapon, so each can believe he did not kill the victim.

Taylor, who dispensed with his lawyer a month ago and has spurned all civil liberties groups, told a journalist he preferred bullets to lethal injection, because he did not want to "float around like a dying fish". But historical research of the 39 firing-squad executions held in Utah since 1852 shows that it can take as long as 27 minutes to die.

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THE FINE ART OF FURNISHING

Soviet Lada boss to steer economy

PHIL REEVES
Moscow

Speculation about the fate of Russia's fragile economic reforms swelled yesterday as Boris Yeltsin appointed a Soviet-era industrialist to mastermind his economic policy, opening himself to criticism that he is trying to carry favour with Communist and nationalist voters before the presidential election in June.

The Kremlin announced that Vladimir Kadannikov, an executive from the Russia's troubled motor industry, would replace Anatoly Chubais, the liberal-leaning minister who headed Russia's mass privatisation programme before being sacked last week.

His appointment is certain to fuel fears among the free market lobby that the embattled President is willing to sacrifice Russia's tough, if painful, anti-inflationary strategy in order to win support among an estranged electorate.

Although seen as relatively progressive during the Gorbachev era, Mr Kadannikov, 54, has advocated protectionism and import tariffs in his capacity as head of Russia's largest car plant, AvtoVAZ, which makes Ladas. A friend of Mr Yeltsin, and also of the President's hardline bodyguard, Alexander Korzhakov, he is thought to align himself with the more conservative element in the Kremlin's inner circle.

OJ faces the nation with plea of innocence

TIM CORNWELL
Los Angeles

OJ Simpson finally went on television this week for the first time since being acquitted of double murder, insisting he was as innocent as any fellow American, and demanded that he be treated accordingly.

"If you don't like me, leave me alone," said Mr Simpson. "I'm not bothering you."



Fair hearing: OJ Simpson adjusts his earphone before his first TV appearance since his trial. Photograph: AP

He angrily denied reports of parties and high living, saying he constantly mourned Nicole. "How much lower should I lay?" he asked. "What I would like to do is raise my kids, spend as much time as I can with my family, especially my mum, who is here tonight, and play golf."

Initial reactions on the streets of Los Angeles appeared to show that his smooth performance had changed few minds either way.

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Paris and Bonn rush to shore up faltering EMU

Despite British predictions to the contrary, senior government ministers in France and Germany insisted yesterday that the European Union would proceed on schedule with its plan to launch a single currency in 1999.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé of France, his Foreign Minister, Hervé de Charette, and Germany's Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, reaffirmed that monetary union would not be postponed and there would be no watering down of Maastricht's strict criteria for countries wishing to join the single currency.

Behind the unflinching exterior, however, it has become clear this week that EU governments have begun to contemplate the possibility that it may not be a good idea to go ahead with monetary union as planned in 1999. The doubts coincide with a conviction among European politicians and bankers that the Maastricht timetable is too rigid and takes no account of the slowdown in the European economy.

Only yesterday, France's Industry Minister, Franck Borotra, said that if he had to choose between Maastricht and jobs, he would choose jobs. Moreover, even Mr de Charette, before issuing his statement of unconditional support for the Maastricht treaty, had told a French radio station that it might be useful to interpret the treaty's rigid conditions on low budget deficits more flexibly, as proposed on Wednesday by a former president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Italy's Prime Minister, Lamberto Dini, made much the same point about the cost in European jobs a few weeks ago when he said it would be foolish to proceed with the Euro, the recently christened single currency, as long as EU-wide unemployment averaged nearly 11 per cent. Mr Dini seemed to underline Italian doubts about the wisdom of sticking to the 1999 deadline when he said that, as the country holding the EU's rotating presidency, Italy

COMMENTARY

would henceforth concentrate its efforts on job creation.

Meanwhile, Sweden's Finance Minister, Goran Persson, announced that he intended to relax the austerity programme he introduced last year, raise social security benefits and take measures to halve unemployment by 2000. This was tantamount to saying Sweden had no interest in joining a single currency in 1999.



De Charette: Looking for more flexibility

However, the real bombshell came from Spain on Tuesday, when the Foreign Minister, Carlos Westendorp, in remarks not intended for publication, revealed that the EU would delay the 1999 launch unless a "critical mass" of countries met the Maastricht targets in time. These included Germany, France, the Deutschmark-zone states (the Benelux countries and Austria), and at least one from Britain, Italy and Spain.

France was convulsed before Christmas by its worst social unrest since 1968, and its economic growth this year is likely to be well below government predictions. The Maastricht deficit target of only 3 per cent of gross domestic product in 1997 is looking increasingly difficult for the French government to meet.

Still, if there were enough political will, it is possible to imagine circumstances in which

France — and other countries with deficit and public debt problems, such as Austria and Belgium — would be deemed suitable candidates for monetary union even if they did not quite meet the Maastricht targets. After all, Maastricht permits countries to join the single currency if they are making sufficient progress towards, rather than actually meeting, the deficit and debt targets.

With Britain, Italy and Spain it is another matter. Few EU governments or independent economists think these countries will join up in 1999, either for political or economic reasons. The European Commission decided this week not to promote the Euro in Britain, a sure sign it does not expect Britain to be in the project from the start.

As for Italy, its formidably high public debt — 124 per cent of GDP, when Maastricht requires an upper limit of 60 per cent — makes it an unlikely participant. Spain not only has a budget deficit of 6 per cent of GDP but shockingly high unemployment of almost 23 per cent, causing one former finance minister, Miguel Boyer, to comment this week that for Spain the Maastricht timetable was "a political trap with a high economic price".

The European Commission complains that to associate Maastricht with unemployment and recession is unfair. Officials correctly point out that EU governments would need to cut their deficits whether or not there was a single currency project. However, if Mr Westendorp's leaked remarks are accurate, it seems likely that either the Euro will not be launched on time, or the Maastricht criteria will have to be reinterpreted.

The problem is that to dilute or delay Maastricht would almost certainly cause enormous turbulence on the foreign exchange markets, possibly dooming the single currency for ever.

Tony Barber

Fishermen to the rescue of a feathered friend in need



Breaking the ice: Anglers use an axe to try to free a grebe trapped in frozen waters at Roermond, the Netherlands

Photograph: Reuter

Americans brandish big stick over Bosnia

CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY
Tuzla

"Speak softly and carry a big stick," said Theodore Roosevelt, an adage the Americans are putting into practice in northern Bosnia. Although they lack the long experience of peace-keeping of the British and French, the Americans have stumbled on one of its cardinal principles.

The armoured bridge-layers and wide, low "Humvees", cross-country vehicles carrying heavy machine guns, mingle with thousands of other green and black vehicles bearing the Stars and Stripes, while military police direct everyone.

In the vastness of the desert in the Gulf war, the impression made by the huge US presence was diluted. But in the narrow Bosnian lanes the sheer numbers, professionalism, self-confidence and swagger of the US 1st Armoured Division convey an awesome impression of American power. No local warlord is going to mess with these people.

But for all their firepower, the Americans remain highly security-conscious. Their vehicles only travel in groups of four or more, while troops put on body armour and full battle equipment to move between buildings on the Tuzla base, which went on to a "red alert" this week after

a scare report that a single black *mujahedin* Muslim fighter was on the loose in a US uniform. The *mujahedin* were supposed to have been out of Bosnia by mid-January.

Between half and two-thirds of the US-led Multinational Division (North) has now arrived, including troops from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Turkey and Russia.

The Russians yesterday began moving in their main body of troops by rail through Hungary to Bijeljina, on the "Serb side", as it is now known.

Nato's supreme commander, US General George Joulwan, and the Russian special representative to Nato, Colonel

General Leontiy Shevtsov, were due to fly to Tuzla from Moscow yesterday following talks with the Russian Defence Minister, General Pavel Grachev. However, the freezing weather had turned the huge Tuzla runway into an ice rink.

The nationalities already in Bosnia will in time be joined by small units from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. If ever there was a laboratory for international military co-operation, it is here. Incredibly, it might just work.

London (AP) — Bosnia may hold up to 300 mass graves, but it is not possible to secure them all, the commander of Nato's peace force, Admiral Leighton Smith, said yesterday.

"The last estimate I got is that there is somewhere between 200 and 300 suspected grave sites in Bosnia," he said.

Visiting Srebrenica, eastern Bosnia, last weekend, the US Assistant Secretary of State, John Shattuck, spoke of evidence that up to 7,000 lie buried in mass graves. Richard Goldstone, head of the international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, said investigators would arrive at the reputed graves "in the very near future". On Wednesday, two Bosnian Serb leaders, Nikola Koljevic and Momcilo Krajisnik, promised to allow a full inquiry into alleged mass graves near Srebrenica and elsewhere.

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international

Spy scandal: Security agency disowns 'amateurish' snooping SA minister latest victim in bugging mystery

ROBERT BLOCK
Johannesburg

Someone is bugging, tracking and, in general, snooping on very important people in South Africa.

Over the past few weeks, the country has been rocked by reports that government ministers have been tracked and senior police officers' homes and offices bugged. James Bond-style, with electronic devices attached to their telephones, ceilings and cars.

In the latest revelation, the Minister for Land Affairs, Derek Hanekom, announced this week that a sophisticated tracking device had been found in his official car in November. For weeks he kept the thin metal transmitting device in the car ashtray, thinking it was an anti-theft device. After an aide expressed concern he took it to the police, who identified it as a chip capable of transmitting the minister's movements to airborne surveillance teams.



Vice-President Mbeki: Denies he was involved

The fact a government minister and top police officials, including provincial police commissioners, were being spied on is beyond doubt. The questions are, who is responsible and why?

Most fingers have been pointed at the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the new internal security body whose activities are under investigation by a judicial commission of inquiry and parliament's intelligence committee. The NIA denies it was responsible for bugging the police and tracking Mr Hanekom, saying: "We would like to think that we, when necessary, do it more professionally than these obviously amateurish efforts."

Accused president wants referendum

Colombia's President Ernesto Samper, under widespread pressure to resign for allegedly accepting cocaine proceeds, has called for a referendum on whether he should stay in office, writes Phil Davison.

The country's worst political crisis in years erupted this week when Mr Samper's detained former campaign manager and defence minister, Fernando Botero, broke a long silence and said Mr Samper knew the 1994 campaign was taking millions of dollars from the Cali cocaine cartel. Mr Botero's lawyer, Fernando Londoño, went further, saying it was Mr Samper who solicited the money.

"Only two people on the

A spokesman, Willem Theron, dismissed the reports as the machinations of rival security organisations who want to discredit the agency. "The whole thing sounds strange to us. Our stated policy is that we do not spy on political parties' officials," he said.

Doubts linger about the NIA denials. Perhaps the most damaging allegations against the NIA were made at the weekend by a former municipal official, Werner van Greunen, a former secretary to a mayor north of Johannesburg, said he was hired by the NIA with the knowledge of the Deputy President, Thabo Mbeki, to spy on National Party members in local government and report on "unconstitutional activities which threatened the government".

Among those he said he was ordered to spy on were Butch Breitenbach, brother of a former defence minister, Wynand Breitenbach, Mr van Greunen said his targets were members of the Broederbond, the semi-secret conservative society of Afrikaner intellectuals.

Mr Mbeki's staff denied all knowledge of spying operations involving Mr van Greunen. They said he approached the Vice-President volunteering information "which implicated senior government officials in criminal conduct". Because of the serious nature of the allegations, Mr Mbeki and the Safety and Security Minister, Sydney Mufamadi, met Mr van Greunen. But he had failed to back his claims with evidence.

Mr van Greunen has failed to provide proof to support his claims. There are suggestions he concocted the story to deflect attention from an investigation into financial irregularities.

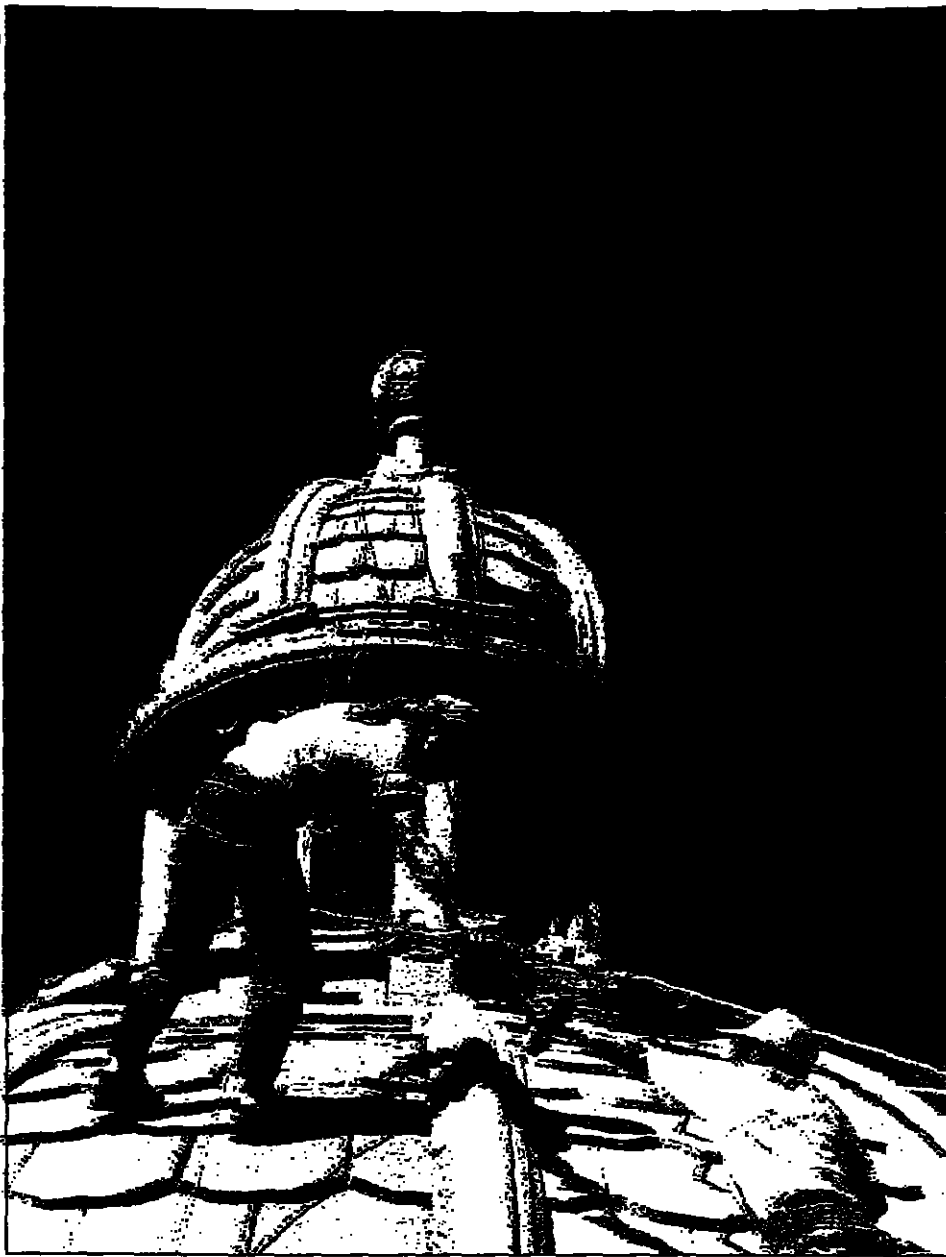
Mr van Greunen insists he was a spy and Mr Mbeki and Mr Mufamadi were aware of his activities. "I am quite confident I have spoken the truth and that all the allegations made in my affidavit (to the police) can be substantiated," he said.

Whether or not the NIA was asked to spy on National Party members, there is evidence of unexplained surveillance. Mark Shaw, an intelligence expert at the South African Institute for Defence Policy, said: "The only thing you can say for sure is that these reports will form the first test of the government's commitment to oversight of intelligence activities."

campaign had that power, Samper and Botero," the lawyer said. Mr Samper insists the reverse is true. In a television interview, he said he had confined himself to the political side of the campaign while Mr Botero had handled its administration, including finances.

With the President and his former close friend and aide accusing each other of lying, it has said Mr Samper knew the 1994 campaign was taking millions of dollars from the Cali cocaine cartel. Mr Botero's lawyer, Fernando Londoño, went further, saying it was Mr Samper who solicited the money.

"Only two people on the



Heavenly hosts: Workers clean and repair the dome of the National Cathedral in Guatemala City in preparation for the arrival of the Pope on 5 February

John Grisham wins his last case

John Grisham, Mississippi lawyer turned best-selling author, won his last case on Wednesday — at his first trial as a defence attorney in seven years. The author of *The Firm*, *The Pelican Brief* and several other novels with legal themes, convinced a jury that the Illinois Central Railroad was responsible for the 1991 death of a brakeman crushed between two rail carriages.

After two hours of deliberation, the jury awarded Barbara King \$683,500 (£444,000) in the death of her husband, John. "It's the biggest verdict I've ever gotten. I'm tickled to death," said Mr Grisham, who was hired by Mrs King before he became an international bestselling author.

After a lottery draw, 25 Grisham fans got seats for the trial in the Lincoln County rail town of Brookhaven.

"Some of you may have heard of me through my books," Mr Grisham told the jury.

"As far as I'm concerned, that's totally irrelevant to anything we're doing here."

He added: "I'm not going to ask how many of you have read my books."

"I once asked some high school students that, and was humiliated."

PEOPLE



Mildred Trouillot: A distraction for Aristide

To some observers, the wedding of Jean-Bertrand Aristide and Mildred Trouillot last weekend was as much a political contract as a marital union, with the couple vowing to serve the Haitian people.

"When you look at this ring, remember me and remember you are an advocate of the people," the not-so-romantic President told his bride, a New York-born Haitian lawyer, during the ceremony.

Ms Trouillot urged Mr Aristide to see his ring and "remember that it is better to fail with the people than to succeed without them, and with the people there is no failure."

Many poor Haitians were worried that Mr Aristide's commitment to them will wane now.

They reckon that his wife — simply a light-skinned foreigner to many — will not understand their suffering.

"This business about di-

working the people — no way," the President said after the low-key wedding, during which the couple barely glanced at each other and exchanged only awkward kisses on the cheek.

Bernard Tapie is embarking on yet another career. The French business tycoon — an ex-pop singer, former television presenter, ex-government minister and former owner of the Olympique de Marseille football team — is to perform in a "tender and cruel comedy" film, *Hommes, Femmes, Mode d'Emploi*, directed by Claude Lelouch.

"I've been asking Tapie to be in one of my movies for 20 years," Mr Lelouch told the newspaper *Le Figaro*. "He has an essential quality for the movies: he knows how to be convincing."

Mr Tapie wasn't convincing enough to avoid conviction last year on corruption charges. But Mr Lelouch, who won an Oscar for his 1966 film *Un Homme et Une Femme*, is not worried.

"I have directed the top actors and I am confident — Tapie is a star," he said.

The movie, starring Anouk Aimée, is about modern society as the century draws to an end, Mr Lelouch said.

He reckons Mr Tapie is typical of the times.

"He is a man in a hurry in an era that is in even more of a hurry."

The filming itself is being done quickly.

Mr Tapie still faces a prison sentence, against which he is appealing.

Maryann Bird

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APR

Poor pay heavy price in China's brutal hospitals

TERESA POOLE
Peking

In the emergency wing of the Peking Children's Hospital, the three-year-old girl's parents were looking desperate. They had arrived from Yi county in central Hebei province, dressed in traditional peasant padded-cotton winter clothes, hoping to find a hospital willing to treat their daughter for leukaemia.

Tears rolled down both parents' cheeks as they explained what had happened. A doctor planned to check whether the girl was strong enough for a bone marrow operation. But even if she was, nothing would be done unless the parents provided a 20,000 yuan (£1,600) deposit, more than 16 times the average peasant's earnings in a year. "We are only *lao bai xing* (common people)," wept the father. "Where can we find this large amount of money?"

Since they had arrived, the family had been staying on a construction site, where migrant workers from their village are employed, or in very basic hostels. The little girl was so weak she could eat only yogurt. If an operation was the only hope, they would return to their village 60 miles away and try to borrow the money, the parents said.

The Peking Children's Hospital is probably the best of its kind in China. But the scene in the waiting rooms gives some idea of the brutality of China's welfare system, even in one of the country's richest cities.

Human Rights Watch recently focused on the high death rate among orphans and abandoned children across China, often through deliberate neglect. But those horrifying statistics are only one aspect of China's harsh welfare system. It is shocking, but not surprising, that abandoned children are left to die in orphanages, given the way that some sick children who do have parents are dealt with, now that treatment is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Leukaemia is a disease that many developing countries cannot afford to treat. But on a visit to the hospital waiting rooms there was no difficulty in finding other routine examples of children for whom there is no medical safety net.

A migrant worker from Sichuan who had been living in Peking for several years had brought in his five-year-old son, who was suffering from pneumonia. The father's clothes were ragged. As the child sat slumped on the ground in the corner, a medical orderly was telling the father he must pay 110 yuan (£9) for another dose of medicine. "Otherwise it is too late," she said. The father was in despair: "I do not have a place to live. Where can I get such money?"

In a rare act of compassion, a comfortably-off Peking father who witnessed the scene stepped forward and paid for the boy's injection. The medical orderly sneered. "It is useless," she said. "It can only support the child for a short period. How



Weighted down: A sick child in hospital in Sichuan. For rural Chinese, medical treatment is an expensive luxury. Photograph: Gilles Peres / Magnum

about tomorrow?" She told the boy's father: "You should find a permanent solution."

These examples illustrate the two-tiered medical system now operating in China. The gaping

divide is between city and rural people. The former, attached to *danwei* (work units), are reimbursed, at least in part, for medical costs by their employers, unless they are unlucky

enough to work for a bankrupt enterprise. China's 900 million rural people, by contrast, including millions of migrant workers, usually have to pay for all medical care.

In their case, the former socialist medical system has virtually evaporated, while the new medical insurance schemes that are being tried out cover only a tiny minority.

At the Peking Children's Hospital, administrators said prices were the same for city or rural patients. The hospital works at its limits. The 700 beds are always full and about 5,000

people a day from around the country come for outpatient care. But for the Chinese government to plead lack of resources in this case seems disingenuous. This was a city that spent a fortune in a bid for the 2000 Olympics, and where the party chief is under "investigation" over a £24m corruption scandal.

In China's market economy, everything has a price tag. In the crowded hospital cashiers' room, the mother of a five-year-old boy recovering from a tonsillectomy was queuing to pay the 1,795 yuan (£144) bill for eight days in hospital. The bill was broken down in detail: Medicine 800 yuan; surgery 300 yuan; use of a bed 60 yuan; heating 300 yuan; nursing care 35 yuan; and food 300 yuan. The mother explained that her urban work unit would meet most of the bill for medicines but nothing else, as it was not an emergency.

This week the government organised a briefing to defend the country's human rights record. Amid talk of judicial procedures, and "hostile" Western human rights groups, Liu Hainian, director of the Law Institute at the Chinese Academy of Social Science, admitted that "another important aspect" to human rights in China was the provision of "social insurance". Human rights, he said, consisted of the right to social security as well as political rights. "More effort should be made to improve human rights in China," he said.

Seoul blocking food for North

RICHARD LLOYD PARRY
Tokyo

The efforts of international agencies to prevent famine in North Korea are being hampered by the obstructions of South Korea's government, according to Western diplomats and UN officials.

North Korea suffered severe floods last summer, which inundated homes and rice fields in rural areas. An international appeal by the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) has drawn a disappointing response, generating only \$1.5m (£1m) of the \$3.5m necessary to feed half a million of the most vulnerable victims through the coldest part of the winter.

Widespread malnutrition among pregnant women and young children threatens to escalate into a famine affecting more than 2.5 million children and pregnant mothers, according to Trevor Page, the WFP's country director for North Korea.

"The government here surprised the world by asking for assistance last year," he said in Pyongyang. "They have admitted what the problem is. So where are the supplies?"

In Hawaii yesterday, the US assistant secretary of state for east Asian affairs, Winston Lord, continued talks with his counterparts from Tokyo and Seoul in an attempt to answer that question.

A food crisis has serious security implications for an economically flailing Stalinist country with a million-strong army massed near the border with its rich southern neighbour. The US has said that it is willing to provide aid beyond the \$225,000 committed last year. Japan has remained cautious, although the government wishes to establish full diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

The obstruction is the Seoul government, which repeated its position yesterday. "The government considers it difficult to extend any aid to North Korea as long as the North refuses to resume an official dialogue with the South and keeps an antagonistic stance," said the Prime Minister, Lee Soo Sung.

Officials from a third country, Seoul insists, must verify the severity of the rice shortage, and ensure aid does not reach the armed forces, which are believed to have large stockpiles.

Seoul has good reasons for caution. The government of President Kim Young Sam was humiliated last year when the crew of a South Korean ship carrying part of a 150,000-ton rice donation were forced to fly a North Korean flag, and accused of spying.

But foreign observers suspect a more practical reason for South Korea's stubbornness. In April, President Kim's party faces testing parliamentary elections. A tough line against the North is considered a solid vote-winner.

IN BRIEF

German scientist fed atomic aid to Iraq

Vienna — A German nuclear scientist supplied President Saddam Hussein of Iraq with key details on uranium enrichment, central to Baghdad's secret attempt to build a nuclear bomb, an official of the International Atomic Energy Agency said. The United Nations agency uncovered fresh information about the German, who was not named, while studying papers yielded by the Iraqis following the defection of Hussein Kamel Hassan, a son-in-law of President Saddam, to Jordan last August. *Reuters*

Ten-year-old pregnant runaway found

Houston — Police have found Cindy Garcia, a 10-year-old runaway who is eight-and-a-half months pregnant, and her boyfriend, Pedro Sotelo, 22, in a flat. Miss Garcia fled from a youth home on Sunday. She was being held in protective custody and Mr Sotelo was arrested on a charge of aggravated sexual assault. *AP*

Muslim Brotherhood set to enter politics

Cairo — Members of the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's largest fundamentalist organisation, have applied for permission to launch a political party, the brotherhood's new leader said. The party, which has 74 founding members, plans to call itself the Wasat (Centre) Party. *Reuters*

Cousteau's 'Calypso' back from the deep

Singapore — Jacques Cousteau's research vessel *Calypso*, which sank after being hit by a barge, was dragged from the murky waters off Singapore on Thursday for repairs at a local shipyard. The *Calypso* tipped over and sank on 8 January. Cousteau plans to replace the ship with a new, state-of-the-art vessel that is under construction in France. *Reuters*

Bahrain arrests more dissidents

Manama — Bahrain said it has arrested another group of protesters in a widespread crackdown on anti-government activities, and is now holding 544 dissidents. An interior ministry statement said they were being held in connection with alleged sabotage and riots in several Shia Muslim villages. *Reuters*

Saudi king well enough to appear on TV

Dubai — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia appeared on television for the first time since handing over power to his brother, Crown Prince Abdullah, on 1 January. Saudi Television showed the king, who suffered a stroke in November, receiving senior members of the royal family. *Reuters*

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Wilfred Stiff

Though Wilfred Stiff worked in a range of managerial positions within the classical music business over a period of more than 40 years, it is possibly his first achievement that will be remembered longest.

Fresh from active, often dangerous service with the Navy during the Second World War, he became secretary of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society in 1946. This brought responsibility as general manager for a Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra facing major financial crisis, having gone full-time in the unpromising climate of 1942, when the city was a magnet for émigré London musicians. That the Philharmonic became established as one of the leading British orchestras (under the direction of the likes of Malcolm Sargent and Hugo Rignold) had much to do with Stiff's financial acumen, his determination that playing standards were central to success and, not least, his flair for artistic innovation. The relish for new ideas remained with him all his life.

Stiff's qualifications for the job in Liverpool were on paper merely those of many an amateur music lover. As a boy - educated at Tollington School in Muswell Hill, north London - he was head chorister at St Alban the Martyr in High Holborn. (Here admittedly his choirmaster was someone a little out of the ordinary - Reginald Goodall, later to conduct the premiere of Britten's *Peter Grimes*.) Apart from this Stiff was an avid concert-goer, a Queen's Hall devotee, but no sort of musical practitioner. The start of his working life was humdrum - as a clerk for the North Met Power Company.

War, as for so many who sur-

vived, broadened horizons and toughened sinews - excellent preparation for tooth-and-nail battles with the local Liverpool council over funding of the orchestra and financial responsibility for Philharmonic Hall. Stiff was involved in a string of innovations, inaugurating the Industrial Concerts which opened doors to new audiences (as I can testify from personal experience) and putting Prom concerts into a boxing stadium. It was Stiff who sought for the orchestra the "Royal" prefix, which was granted shortly after his departure in 1956 for new challenges in London. Beyond the Philharmonic, Stiff had a hand in the formation of the Merseyside Youth Orchestra (which was to nurture Simon Rattle) and in bringing Glyndebourne to Liverpool - a coup which helped pave the way for the concept of Glyndebourne Touring Opera.

In London Stiff took the future in his own hands. Public relations in the musical field has a much longer history than we tend to assume, but Stiff was nonetheless among the new breed who saw how important PR would be in the developing world of communications, forming Wilfred Stiff Ltd, which over 10 years handled the media profiles of the likes of the pianist Gina Bachauer, the London Symphony Orchestra and the inimitable Tom Lehrer. For three years from 1968 he stepped back into the management of a performing arts organisation, becoming administrative director of the then London Festival Ballet. Once again he rescued a sinking ship, balancing the books and doubling audiences, but ultimately he decided the world of ballet

held less appeal than the music itself.

A chance meeting at a dinner party with a director of the London Management Agency - which represented a string of top actors - brought Stiff into the field of concert artist management, where he was to remain until retirement in the mid-1980s. Having developed a classical music wing to London Management through the simple expedient of buying up an existing music agency, the Wilfred van Wyck office, Stiff then proposed acquiring Ibbs & Tillet, one of the legendary names in classical music artist management. When the deal fell through at the very last moment, Stiff had already moved into Ibbs and Tillet's offices at 124 Wigmore Street. So there he stayed, invited to become a company director by Emmie Tillet, widow of the firm's co-founder and one of the world's best-known managers.

This was a crucial time for the agency. A failure to move with the times was leading to haemorrhaging of staff and of musicians. When Mrs Tillet handed over the business to Stiff in the late 1970s, he presided over a dramatic turn-round in management style which, if not recapturing past glories, made a rebuilding process possible. Even so, selling artists in the modern, furiously competitive fashion wasn't exactly Stiff's style. He believed that the musical grapevine would see justice done. Ever the diplomat, he was at his best as a solicitous minder looking after, in his suave way, the needs of established international artists such as Emil Gilels, Clifford Curzon, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and the Amadeus String Quartet.



Stiff (right), administrative director of the London Festival Ballet, with Vanessa Trunoff, ballet master, and Beryl Grey, artistic director, on the company's departure for Coscoshovale, 1969

It was a shock to Stiff when the firm collapsed (amid an all-too-public controversy over alleged financial mismanagement) four years after he had retired and handed over the reins. That retirement was dizzyingly active, whether it meant continuing to serve on the board of Trinity College of Music, supervising the development of facilities at the Ealing tennis club, dipping his toe in local constituency politics or chairing the board of governors

at Brentside High School. Tennis and swimming were great passions, the former always prompting animated conversation and punditry. While not qualifying as a true raconteur, he was one of the great talkers, as I learnt early in 1978 when he phoned the shop where I was working with the offer of a job. Almost immediately the phone went dead and I returned to my tasks, expecting a call back. Several minutes later none had arrived so enquiries were made

with the switchboard. After further delay I was reconnected. Stiff was still talking, oblivious of any interruption. Wilfred Stiff is survived by his wife and tennis companion, the delightfully dry and wistful Susan, and three children.

Andrew Green

Wilfred Charles Stiff, music manager, born London 30 November 1918; married 1949 Susan Gill (two sons, one daughter); died London 15 January 1996.

Ann Elwell

Ann Glass was one of MIS's conspicuous, yet suitably discreet, successes. From being a fun-loving member of "the Office" in 1940 she became a highly placed executive after the war when she replaced Anthony Blunt in Rome to read Mussolini's secret papers just after his death.

Ten years later she married a fellow MIS officer, Charles Elwell, and they were posted to Singapore, where Ann managed to find full-time freelance work while having three children in as many years - another example of her efficiency. In 1955 the Elwells returned to base, Ann had her fourth child and only left MIS to join the secret brainchild of the Foreign Office, the Information Research Department (IRD), which despite its catch-all title was in fact dedicated to ending Communism by any means. She made several trips for the IRD to the Middle East, her allotted territory. Although she retired officially in the late 1970s, people like her never really let go and from time to time she was asked for her expert opinion of, and/or to write, special reports.

Young hopefuls of today who may well be envious of her achievements might take note of the many talents that led Ann Elwell into the world of Intelligence. To start with, both her parents, Dr Robert Glass (a GP) and Eileen Smart, were determined that their only child should be well educated, an accomplished linguist, and a keen follower of the arts. To this end she went to Miss Faunce's (later Miss Lambert's) school in Bayswater, west London, became fluent in French and German, took School Certificate (a cross between today's GCSEs and A levels) at the age of 14, and visited pre-war Germany, where her German was so good that, when she found herself alone in a hotel lift with a German, he admonished her for consorting with "those terrible English people" - her parents.

As a precocious 15-year-old, she was sent to Florence to the Misses Lestrang's famed finishing school to combine learning fluent Italian with art tours and more than a dash of social high-life. Back in London she attended the Monkey Club in Port Street to be taught the domestic arts, the rudiments of typing, and how to behave in "Society". Somewhere along the line she added Spanish to her repertoire of languages. This somewhat rushed programme was finished off with a brief foray into acting at the Webber-Douglas drama school. Her mother then decided that her 16-year-old daughter should be a debutante; she came out at what was to be the last of the London seasons, in 1939.

I was an exact contemporary of Ann Glass's, going to the same children's parties and dancing school. At one of Vanessa's annual dancing matinees at the Hippodrome Theatre, I have a vivid memory of her in a smart drum major's uniform as leader of the Ruritania Guard, while I had to settle for a pantomime dame's outfit as mother-in-law of the Prince, arriving on stage in a magnificent limousine of a pedal car (courtesy of Harrod's children's hairdressing department).

In 1940 we were both, aged 18, inducted into MIS as temporary wartime staff. Glass was recruited by Brigadier "Jasper" Harker, the Deputy Director-General, who had met her at a party. (Glass and a colleague were later responsible for introducing Michael Hanley to MIS who became Director-General in 1972.) I took the less-

er secretarial route. All the government offices requiring suitable, discreet secretaries went head-hunting to the secretarial colleges. I remember being offered the Ministry of Information at £2 10s a week or the War Office at £3. Avarice won out and so it was that we met again in the labyrinthine walkways of Wormwood Scrubs prison, part of which had been requisitioned by MIS. Here we were ogled by the prisoners, but the only danger was the falling glass from the glazed ceiling of the three-storey main corridor during air raids, or finding some shifty man looking up your skirt as you climbed the open metal-stair stairs. Ann Glass was soon transferred with a large section of the office to more elegant quarters at Blenheim Palace. Unlike most of the female staff, who were accommodated in makeshift dormitories at Keble College, she installed herself at the Mitre in Oxford, until her social contacts led to the Duchess of Marlborough's insisting that she live in the private part of the palace as the duchess considered it quite unsuitable for her to live unchaperoned in a hotel.

Before long the remainder of MIS moved to a newly acquired building in St James's Street, with no regrets at leaving the dusty cells that had acted as scratch offices. After some time Glass returned to the London base. It was then that, with her

fluent Italian, she landed a marvellous "job" which made me (the aspiring film director) green with envy. She was given leave, at twice her salary, to be "secretary" (unofficial "watcher") to Filippo del Giudice, the Italian film director who was acting as art director on the film *Noël Coward was making at Denham, In Which We Serve*. Coward had insisted that del Giudice be released from internment as an enemy alien for this job. Glass did so well that before long she was writing scripts and, as she thought, on her way to a career in filmmaking. It was not to be, for the Italian was "cleared" and no longer needed a watcher.

At the end of the war, not many of the temporary female staff opted to stay on at the War Office but Glass was obviously officer material and did so, spending much time abroad. Meanwhile, her memorably sexy, deep bass voice grew ever huskier, making Marie Perle, a friend and near-soprano, Ann Elwell was highly intelligent but she was also funny and witty, an expert retailer of gossip, fundamentally kind, equally adept at dressmaking or making jam and demonstrably a good wife and mother. I don't know anyone who combines all these qualities, or indeed anyone remotely like her.

Marie-Jacqueline Lancaster
Ann Catherine Glass, intelligence officer, born London 16 June 1922; married 1950 Charles Elwell (two sons, two daughters); died London 12 January 1996.

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Maj-Gen Ashton Wade

Ashton Wade's life and career covered most of the 20th century and tremendous developments in the technology of telecommunications. One of the founder members of Royal Signals in 1921, he went on to become the senior planning engineer to the Independent Television Authority in the years 1954-60, at a time of rapid change.

In 1915, with the Great War in progress, his eyes were opened to the enormous future of electrical communication by his uncle Sir Capel Holden, a Gunner Brigadier and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He came to Royal Signals from the Royal Artillery, which he had joined in 1916 (being seconded to the Royal Engineers from 1918 to 1921). The war extended into 1919 and took the young Wade to Ypres, where he was wounded, Caporetto and the Italian campaign, when he was awarded an MC, and to Russia.

In 1920 he was offered a place at Cambridge. Due to the efforts of Professor F.J.M. Stratton, an outstanding wartime Chief Signal Officer, the War Office had agreed that graduate training be provided to ensure that military engineering

advance in step with civil engineering. Wade took a First. He spent the remainder of the Twenties helping to build the reputation of the new corps. He moved to Caterick Camp, which became the home of Royal Signals in 1925, to instruct the Young Officer entry, and lived to see the handing over of the military garden city to the Infantry 70 years later.

After working for what became the Royal Engineer and Signals Board on research and design of equipment, Wade won a vacancy on the 1934 Staff College course at Camberley (fellow entrants included the geologist Ralph Bagnold), followed by staff appointments in India at GHQ in Simla, in Karachi, where much time was spent helping the victims of the great Quetta earthquake, and eventually in Quetta itself. It was always his regret that he did not spend more time in a regiment with Indian soldiers and thereby become more familiar with their language and customs.

Returning to England in early 1940 Wade was soon posted to France, where he took part in operations before being evacuated from Dunkirk. He was



Wade: 'a life on the line'

then informed that he would get no further Signals appointments; trained staff officers were in short supply.

The 2nd Division, which he joined as senior administrative officer, sailed for Egypt in April 1942. However events in Burma caused the ship to be diverted at Cape Town for Bombay. Wade was ordered to GHQ Delhi and promoted from colonel to major-general - one of the very few major-generals who never held the rank of brigadier. He dealt with all matters relating to British formations and soldiers then pouring into the theatre, and in

September 1944 moved to Madras in charge of the immense development of facilities for the invasion of Malaya, when formations freed from the war in Europe would arrive to help defeat the Japanese.

Much has been told of the preparations for D-Day in England, but because of the atom bomb and the enemy surrender similar work in India never receives attention. A further problem related to RAPWL (the returned allied prisoners of war and internees, many thousands of whom were shipped into Madras).

The end of the war brought much political activity directed at the early realisation of self-government in India. The different approach of Congress and the Muslim League flashed warning of internal troubles. Early in 1946 Wade was recalled to Delhi to plan and run an all-India internal defence exercise and I was borrowed from the Indian Airborne Division as his Signals Staff Officer. The task was immense and the time short. If there were any fears of failure they were soon dispelled by discussion with our leader. He was confident, clear-headed and calm, leaving his

staff to carry out their own functions. Plainly his reputation remained high at GHQ in New Delhi as he was called up there to serve on the Indian Armed Forces Nationalisation Committee.

In a final year overseas as GOC Malaya, he faced many problems in a country that had suffered seven years of enemy occupation and was witnessing the growth of activities of Chinese Communist guerrillas. The "emergency" which was to last for 12 years had started.

On his return to England in mid-1948 Wade was told that he was to be placed on the retired list. He was 50 years old, prime time for senior management, and he was out of a job. After three dismal months of job-hunting a temporary military appointment as Chairman of the Review of War Crime Sentences (Europe) Board came his way, followed by a second at the trial of the Nazi Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, which gave him work until the end of 1950.

At this point fortune smiled. The Post Office asked the War Office to find a retired Signals officer to fill the appointment of Telecommunications Attaché at Washington. Ashton Wade

was approached. He worked in the British Embassy for six years at a time of rapid development in telecommunications; he also learned a great deal about independent television organisations. Back home this knowledge led to employment as senior planning engineer of the ITA for six years, followed by his appointment as regional officer with Anglia TV (1960-64) and at the Inter-University Research Unit, Cambridge (1965-69).

Work for the WRVS till he was 77 and then for his wife's family firm took him into his late eighties and gave him time thereafter to write an autobiography, *A Life on the Line* (1988).

David Horsfield

Douglas Ashton Luff Wade, soldier and engineer, born Saffron Walden 13 March 1898; MC 1918; OBE 1941; CB 1946; Telecommunications Attaché, British Embassy, Washington 1954-60; Senior Planning Engineer, ITA 1954-60; Regional Officer, Anglia, 1960-64; married 1926 Heather Bulmer (died 1968; one daughter); 1972 Cynthia Halliday (née Allen); died Norwich 14 January 1996.

Professor Sir Harold Bailey

I think the origin of that Cossack-like costume of Professor Sir Harold Bailey's was slightly more romantic than described by Alan Rush (obituary, 12 January), writes Professor Jake M. Hancock. Bailey had long had a special

interest in the Ossetic languages, possibly because of their similarity to some Persian languages. During the Second World War there was a prisoner of war who had deserted from the Red Army to the Germans and had been captured by the

British, and it was thought that he might be able to give useful information if only somebody could understand him. That somebody was Bailey, because the prisoner came from one of the Ossetic republics.

When Bailey attended the

celebrations of Rustaveli ("Georgian was one of my hobbies when I was a youngster"), he took the opportunity to visit Ossetia. There was no university there but he introduced himself to the principal of the local equivalent of a

Hochschule. They accepted his offer to lecture on a Western view of Osset literature, delivered in the local variety of Osset.

His astonished audience, for it must have been like a Japanese lecturing on Welsh literature

in Welsh, arranged for this local costume to be made for him. When the Fellows of Queens' College commissioned a portrait of him, it was Bailey's own request that he be portrayed wearing his Osset costume.

Redesigned urn did not breach court order

LAW REPORT

26 January 1996

Haddonstone Ltd and another v Sharp: Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stuart-Smith, Lord Justice Rose, Sir John Balcombe); 23 January 1996

An undertaking to the court, not to make and sell a product "of the same design" as that which had infringed someone else's copyright, was not breached by the design and production of a new product which, though strikingly similar to the infringing design, was not identical to it.

The Court of Appeal by a majority (Sir John Balcombe dissenting) allowed an appeal by the defendant, David Sharp, trading as the David Sharp Studios, against the decision of Sir John Vinelott as a High Court judge, on 5 December 1994, that he had breached an undertaking, recorded in a consent order made by Mr Justice Millett on 21 March 1994, in settlement of an action by the plaintiffs, Haddonstone Ltd, for infringement of copyright. The undertaking was not to "manufacture, advertise, sell, offer or expose for sale or distribute any article of reconstructed stone of the same design" as certain ones illustrated in the defendant's brochure. The products concerned were made of reconstituted

stone, a cement-based composition which can be moulded but looks, when set, like real stone. Architectural and garden ornaments can thus be made by a casting process at much lower cost than by carving solid stone. The plaintiffs claimed to be the exclusive licensee of copyrights subsisting in the designs of a range of such products.

The defendant admitted all the alleged breaches of the undertaking save one. This concerned a product called the Palace Urn, his original version of which had infringed the plaintiffs' State Vase design. After the consent order, the defendant started to manufacture what the judge called the new Palace Urn.

To the uninformed eye, the new urn seemed virtually identical to the old. But the judge accepted the defendant's evidence that, after the consent order, he had looked through old Sotheby's catalogues of 19th-century antique garden furniture and had found a metal urn, from a scaled-up drawing of which he had created a new mould. He produced photographs showing the whole

process, which he said took 200 hours.

It was not disputed that the defendant was entitled to manufacture an urn within the general category of the Palace Urn, which was a recognisable and common garden ornament, featuring a campanula-shaped bowl with a curved decorated rim, a central frieze, handles on each side, a lozenge base to the bowl and fluted supports. No one or combination of these features could be said to be unique features of the plaintiffs' version.

The question, which the judge answered in the affirmative, was whether the defendant had gone further and produced a design which combined so many of the plaintiffs' features that it could be said to be in substance the same design.

Michael Hicks (Warren & Allen, Nottingham) for the defendants; Iain Purvis (Shoosmiths & Harrison, Northampton) for the plaintiffs.

Lord Justice Stuart-Smith said that the key words of the undertaking were "of the same design as". They were not, as they could have been, "of sub-

stantially the same design" or "of similar design." The parties had clearly chosen their words carefully.

The new Palace Urn was not the same as the old Palace Urn, and consequently was not of the same design. This accorded with what appeared to be the intention of the parties as expressed in the order. The undertaking was to stop the defendant producing and selling those particular articles advertised in his brochure, which were produced from existing moulds.

It was irrelevant that the defendant had adopted features which resembled but were not identical to the old Palace Urn, such as the egg-and-dart round the rim, rather than smaller medallions; a similar frieze motif and similar handles. The number of eggs and darts was not the same and the top was beaded and not plain.

The judge adopted the wrong test in asking himself whether the ordinary man in the street would differentiate between them. This was not a passing off action or infringement of a registered design. If the plaintiffs had wished to extend the scope of the undertaking they could have done so.

Paul Magrath, Barrister

Births, Marriages & Deaths

DEATHS

NICHOLS: Kenneth John Heaney. On 24 January, peacefully at King Edward VII Hospital for Officers. Beloved husband of Pamela and dearly loved father, grandfather and friend. Private family funeral. Thanking service to be announced later.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DUFF: A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mary Geraldine Duff will be held at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge, on Saturday 13 April at 11.30am.

Announcements for Gazette BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS (Births, Adoptions, Marriages, Deaths, Memorial services, Wedding announcements, In Memoriam) should be sent in writing to the Gazette Editor, The Independent, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DL, telephoned to 0171-233 2011 (24-hour answering machine 0171-233 2012) or faxed to 0171-233 2010, and are charged at £6.50 a line (VAT extra). OTHER Gazette announcements (notices, funerals, obituaries, etc.) must be submitted in writing (or faxed) and are charged at £10 a line, VAT extra.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS

The Prince of Wales, President, the Prince's Trust, opens the new Venture Centre, Croydon, Surrey, and so on. Business in the Community, where the project ventures in the Arts, will be held at the Prince's Trust.

Changing of the Guard

The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment, the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards, will be changed over to the Queen's Life Guard at Buckingham Palace, 11.30am, and provided by the Scots Guards.

Birthdays

Mr Ronald Allison, journalist and broadcaster, 64; Mr Michael Bentin, humorist and writer, 74; Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidy, former Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command, 71; Mr Timothy Clifford, Director, National Galleries of Scotland, 50; Mr Martin Dunn, Editor-in-Chief, the New York Daily News, 41; Mr Jules Fellet, playwright and cartoonist, 67; Mr Stephen Grappell, jazz violinist, 88; Mr Christopher Hampton, playwright, 50; Mr Kim Hughes, cricketer, 42; The Right Rev David Jenkins, former Bishop of Durham, 71; Miss Eartha Kitt, singer, 68; Mr Simon Langille, former Headmaster, Shrewsbury School, 59; Miss Joan Leslie, actress, 71; Mr Paul Newman, actor, 71; Miss Veronica Owen, former Headmistress, Malvern Girls' College, 71; Mr Christopher Price, Principal Emeritus, Leeds Metropolitan University, 64; Mr Andrew Ridgeley, singer, 33; Mr Anthony Solomon, chairman, Singer and Friedlander, 66; Sir Charles Tibbitt, former chairman, Whitbread and Co, 70; Mr Nigel Wainwright, chairman, Carlton UK Television, 54.

Anniversaries

Births: Claude Adrien Helvetius, philosopher and encyclopaedist, 1715; Ugo (Niccolò) Foscolo, poet, 1778; Douglas MacArthur, general, 1880; Jacqueline du Pré, cellist, 1945; Deane Edward Jenner, physician, discoverer of vaccination, 1823; Charles George Gordon, general, killed at Khartoum 1885; Edward G. Robinson (Emmanuel Goldenberg), actor, 1875; Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, statesman, 1879. On this day: Sydney, Australia, was founded by Governor Arthur Phillip, 1788; Hong

Kong became a British sovereign territory, 1841; the Rugby Union was founded, 1871; the first official Boy Scout troop - the First Glasgow - was formed, 1908; Hindi was made the official language of India, 1965. Today is Australia Day, Republic Day, India and the Feast Day of St Albert, St Cosmas of Maan, St Eusebius, St Margaret of Antioch, St Paula, St Thordig of Thordig of Barking, St Timothy and St Titus.

Lectures

National Gallery: Grant Rogers, "Looking Forward (IV): Cézanne, The Painter's Father, Louis-Auguste Cézanne", 1pm.
Tate Gallery: Lubaina Himid, "Between the Two My Heart is Balanced", 1pm.
Gresham College: Bernard's Inn Hall, London EC1: Professor Heather Cooper, "Quasars and Exploding Galaxies", 1pm.

Luncheons

British Council
Sir John Hanson, Director-General, British Council, hosted a luncheon yesterday at the British Council, London SW1, in honour of Professor S.S. Saidkasimov, Deputy Minister, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Receptions

HM Government
Mrs Gillian Shepherd MP, Secretary of State for Education and Employment, welcomed the guests at a reception held yesterday evening at Lancaster House, London SW1, in honour of the US Fulbright students, scholars and fellows in Britain. Mr William J. Crowe Jr, US Ambassador, also spoke.

Dinners

BMS Victory
Admiral Sir Michael Boyce, Second Sea Lord and Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command hosted a dinner yesterday evening on board the flagship HMS Victory, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth. Among those present were the Right Rev Francis Walsley, Bishop of the Forces, and Judge John Sessions, Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

Institute of Physics

Sir Arnold Wolfendale, President, Institute of Physics, presided at the Institute's Annual Awards Dinner held yesterday evening at the Savoy Hotel, London W1. Lord Flowers was the principal guest and speaker.

Patentmakers' Company

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Patentmakers' Company, attended the Annual Charity Banquet of the Company held yesterday evening at the Mansion House, London EC4. The Duke presented the Patentmakers' Company's Young Manager Development Awards for 1995 to Mr R.J. Newcombe and Miss S.L. White. Mr A.D. Miller, Master, presided. The Lord Mayor of London, Mr John Chalfrey, and the Lady Mayress, Mrs Chalfrey, were also present.

Synagogue services

Details of synagogue services to be held tomorrow may be obtained by telephoning the following. Sabbath begins in London at 4.45pm.
United Synagogue: 0171-387 4300.
Federation of Synagogues: 0181-202 2263.
Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues: 0171-580 1663.
Reform Synagogue of Great Britain: 0181-349 4731.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Synagogue: 0171-229 2573.
New Synagogue (Masorti): 0171-328 1026.

Real cops never had it so good

Why would the police want to spoil their reputation with accuracy? asks David Aaronovitch

There's nothing that TV drama producers enjoy more than a little persecution. To be persecuted by the authorities, or criticised by the establishment, lends a real cachet to one's work. One becomes a "dangerous" or a "controversial" artist, rather than a plodding journeyman in the world of mass entertainment.

So it isn't so surprising that an innocuous internal Home Office document, suggesting that the police might be a little more agile in selling their successes to the public, has been received by some producers as though they were actors in a remake of *Darkness at Noon*. "Propaganda," thundered Gub Neal of *Cracker* fame, upon hearing that a guide was to be prepared for people such as he to (as the document puts it) "ensure that such programmes are factually accurate and to give contact points for briefing and queries". Anonymous producers apparently vowed to resist Home Office guidelines, doubtless thrilled by the prospect of being carted away to some damp compound in the Mendips, unused since the last war, with even one's mobile phone confiscated.

It's all nonsense of course, as the long-suffering Home Office press officer, Rob Smith, wearily explained to me. In a long document about how to tell the "good news" about crime and

detection to the punters, there had been one paragraph mentioning TV drama, suggesting that it be made easier for producers with queries (like what kind of food is served in police canteens, or whether chief constables keep booze in their offices) to discover the truth from the people who know.

I see (I said), it's just facts you're interested in. Not propaganda? Perish the thought, said Rob. We just want people to know about how we're beating crime, to give information about our successes and thus to "dissuade criminals" from their activities.

Er, so it is propaganda then, I said. You want to sell a line calculated both to reassure the public and to suggest to lawbreakers that crime doesn't pay. That's why you concentrate on good news stories. If the stories were bad, you wouldn't tell us, partially because (according to your logic) thieves, ruggers and burglars would all feel emboldened.

Rob sighed. "You're reading too much into this," he replied. "Crime is falling. End of story. We want to inform the public as to what the situation is and who is responsible for it." (Michael Howard has, of course, already told everyone that he is. But I didn't say this). "We're just talking about facts".

And he's got a point. TV cop drama is grossly inaccurate. There really is no

resemblance between it and any character or situation, living or dead. Consider the shows that litter our schedules: *Morse*, *Wexford*, *Backlog*, *Touch of Frost*, and so on. When did David Jason last harass some poor bloody motorist for driving two yards in a bus lane, forcing him to produce his documents at a run-down police station, manned only by an absent-minded teenager? When have Morse's men ever mown down a pedestrian in a siren-wailing paddy-wagon on their

— but that happens in hospital dramas, too. For Taggart to be accurate the programme's 100 per cent clear-up rate should be nearer the Scottish norm of just over a third.

I put this to one of our leading cop dramatists, Michael Chapman, executive producer of *The Bill*. "I don't know what clear-up rates are," he admitted, "but I'm sure that Sun Hill's are an improvement on the real ones." But why doesn't he give the public the truth, as Rob Smith would like? "Because I wouldn't have an audience. People expect our stories to be positive and conclusive. Crime, investigation and capture — and all in 24 minutes and 30 seconds."

But doesn't this mean that all his officers are more effective, more powerful somehow than their real counterparts? "Yes. When we cast an episode, or appoint a regular, we're looking for qualities of personality and charisma that ring the bell. I'm not sure that all 28,000 members of the Metropolitan Police possess these qualities." And it works for Mr Chapman — 15 million viewers tuned in for last Friday's instalment of *The Bill*, watching infallible coppers collar doomed wrongdoers.

The truth is that, with the rare exception of series like *Benbow The Lines* (which focused on fictional corruption), the police get a very good ride out

of TV drama, and would suffer badly if more verisimilitude were used. Like vets and country doctors (to whom TV policemen seem often to be married) they are marked out for hero status.

Other professions are not so lucky. A couple of years ago the NHS briefly ran its own "good news" unit, to counter the impression of a crumbling service as depicted in *Casualty* and *Cardiac Arrest*. It failed, as it was bound to do. Not just because its bald statistics contradicted real experience — that was relatively unimportant.

The problem was that the rules of drama require conflict and context. Pitting noble nurses against uncaring bureaucrats was a theme that allowed real dramatic tension to unfold alongside the medical story. Given that many illnesses and accidents look much the same, the internal drama of the crisis-ridden institution allowed similar story lines to look different. Viewers enjoyed the stories and tuned in — the Department of Health's press releases were banned.

After all, if drama were accurate, how many bare-breasted gorgeous female MPs would drape themselves over foreign secretaries? How many tarts would turn out inevitably to have hearts, or (worse of all) how many journalists would be drunken, lazy, unscrupulous and sexually incompetent? Not many, I'd say.

When have Morse's men ever mown down a pedestrian on their way to get a take-out?

way to get a take-out at the Win Wah? Never, that's when.

And it is incredible that there is any crime in this country, given the low state of criminal morale that must be occasioned by watching these shows. Last night saw the debut of Carlton's *Thief-takers*. Every single criminal featured in it was caught, the really bad guy was killed (it was his own fault, of course) and all the money was recovered. Oh, and the police had lots of sex

At least Charles has a vision

Never mind his whingeing style; the Prince is right to criticise the Millennium Commission's plans



BRYAN APPELYARD

Prince Charles's views on architecture have always been uniformly silly, wrong-headed and damaging. In the contemporary world, honouring the past by recreating it should be left to Disney and McDonald's rather than demanded of Foster and Rogers. His views on other subjects, however, have often displayed encouraging signs of being almost right, if rather wetly expressed. And now, on the subject of the millennium, he has, unequivocally, got it all right.

His article in his magazine, *Perspectives on Architecture*, is clearly inspired by his perception — shared by anybody who thinks about the subject for more than five minutes — that the Millennium Commission with its grubby sacks of lottery cash is a miserable affair, hell-bent on the usual modern British project of aiming low and missing. He detects, correctly, that in the absence of any grand, imaginative sense of what the millennium should be about, we are allowing it to be about nothing at all — ie, fun fairs, theme parks and vaguely sensitive do-gooding.

It is, to say the least, depressing, he writes with an unfortunate lapse into his wet, tentative, whingeing style, "that there is so little one could describe as transcending the merely material in the projects which have so far been submitted to the Millennium Commission."

Instead, he calls for a celebration of spiritual renewal, a rejection of the murderous nihilism of the 20th century and a statement of hope. He suggests a number of ways of doing this, but the most interesting — and controversial — is his idea that we should finance a range of new religious buildings.

Of course, churches are still built in this country, but there is little interest in them, aesthetic or spiritual. Nobody fights liturgical wars over Gothic versus classical as they did in the last century. And, since Guildford and Coventry, cathedral-building has been completely off the national agenda.

One obvious reason is that if anybody suggested a cathedral, somebody else would immediately say it should be a hospital/community centre/gym and nobody, not even the Church, would dare disagree. "How many divisions has the Pope?" asked Stalin. We ask the same question, softened for contemporary ears: "How many acute beds has St Paul's?"

Another reason is the alarming, levelling doctrine of multiculturalism. How could we build a cathedral rather than a mosque or temple? The Prince gets round this by embracing



Multicultural millennium? Buildings such as Neasden's Hindu temple show optimism and faith, not fashionable nihilism

Kalpesh Lathigra

a constitutionally radical form of multiculturalism, redefining himself as the Defender of Faith rather than Defender of the Faith. Perhaps in a desperate attempt to express his own transcending longings against the prevailing orthodoxy of materialism, he identifies a generalised human spirituality rather than any sectarian creed as the only possible solution to our woes.

This immediately lands him in trouble. The press, suffering from its usual cultural bipolar disorder, reports him as saying that money should go to mosques. The intention is, of course, to inflame anti-Islamic feeling, an enduring given in the newspaper imagination. The Prince has obligingly provided yet more ammunition, even to the extent of, at one point, quoting the Koran. This, clearly, is a man who has sold out to the chanting nutters.

But wait a minute. The stories quote Muslims as saying they could not accept lottery cash because of their own injunction against gambling. So, disgusted as the newspapers' highly moral readership may be at the idea of financing mosques, in reality it turns out the Muslims are more moral than we are. We wallow

in tainted lottery cash, they won't touch it.

Unconsciously, in its zeal to inflame prejudice, this coverage dramatises precisely the right point. For British Muslims do build mosques — frequently big, cathedral-like ones — and the Hindus build temples. The Prince himself contrasts the vast new Hindu temple in Neasden with our own plans for "a giant, but essentially meaningless, party which will soon be no more than a passing memory." If we can't build cathedrals, he implies, then help them build theirs. Faith, hope, of one kind or another, will be served and who is to say that Neasden is not the Lincoln or Wells of the future? Not us, certainly, a people who cannot tell the difference between a spandrel and a Big Mac.

There is much that can be said against the reduction of faith to a bland, all-purpose spirituality. But Charles's point remains strong. The disconsolate, separated heir is clearly searching for significance, a coherent reason for celebration that is more than merely functional, sentimental or hedonistic. He thinks that, without such a reason, we will not only have a lousy millennium party, we shall

have a lousy millennium, an era just as brutal, stupid and lost as the 20th century. But, equally, he believes this will not happen, that we are on the verge of a new spirituality, a reconnection to our transcendent roots. Perhaps now is precisely the time to start a few cathedrals.

This is, of course, unrealistic. If we are on the verge of a new age the Millennium Commission will certainly be at lunch when it happens. Neither cathedrals nor any other kind of materially functional monuments can, these days, be talked through the committees, accountants, managers and single-issue freaks that dominate the decision-making process in Britain. Secular monuments get built — art galleries, theatres, concert halls — but these invariably have to be justified either by a liberal elitist ideology of art or by the promise of commercial gain. Art survives to make transcendent demands, but only, in the public realm, as a religious surrogate or as corporate advertising. One way or another, function has to prevail because the possibility of a shared non-functional reality simply does not exist.

When the Prince witters about architecture what he really wants is

pretty villages dotted around Palladian mansions, all frozen at some point in the early 18th century. There are plenty of modern architects that can do better than that. On the subject of the millennium, however, he has rightly detected that there is no one. His reaction is bravely to demand the impossible — or, if not that, then at least support for other British cultures that have not yet succumbed to our nihilism.

It is sad that this well-meaning but usually appallingly ill-advised man can expect his idealism to be greeted with little more than mockery, or that his thoughts will be interpreted as one more shot in the feud with his estranged wife. Sad, but oddly appropriate. For there he is, talking about cathedrals and the ravages of materialism while, daily, Diana is photographed in Lycra turning up to worship at the pycnics and treadmills of her Chelsea gym. The separation has become a Cartesian war between the soul and the body.

Well, at least that makes one thing easy. I gather that in court circles these days you are expected to be either of the Charles or the Diana party. It is a relief to know at last which side I am on.

Patronage of the worst kind

ANOTHER VIEW

Alain de Botton

being a man when it comes to picking up a pen? Women regularly win literary prizes, the Whitbread and Booker this year. They write as many books as men and depict their own gender with no more success than types such as Flaubert.

Why did Orange not identify an element in the writing of certain women

that it particularly liked and then choose to award the prize to anyone, be it male or female, who handled the theme well? Dilemmas of unhappy married women are often better treated by women than men, but something is wrong with a prize that would have excluded Tolstoy.

The reader may be wondering about the author, though being a male writer happy to receive £30,000 does not, by definition, invalidate the argument, which would stand even if Vodafone offered a male equivalent next week. That it probably won't reflects

Orange's underlying "chivalrous" but patronising attitude to women writers: that they are creatures under threat. What the country needs are literary prizes that encourage specific ways of writing, particular ways of conceiving experience. They should reflect the tastes and visions of their donors. British Airways could encourage books on flying. Marks & Spencer, beautifully packaged works on domestic subjects, and a mobile phone maker could aid writers of works written entirely in the dialogue form.

The writer is the author of *Essays in Love* (Macmillan £5.99), *The Romantic Movement* (£5.99) and *Kiss and Tell* (£9.99).

A wage rise? Yes, but ...

Performance-related schemes are likely to be the key to successful pay deals, says Adair Turner

We all wish to see a more prosperous Britain, and one where all of us have a share in that prosperity. But how is prosperity to be achieved and how is it to be shared? In the past we have tended to let our aspirations run away far ahead of reality, so that periods of economic growth and rising real incomes have led to wage/price spirals which undermine that growth.

Thus, we were once a country renowned for its strike record, double-figure wage settlements and inflation rates. We were all too familiar with the boom and bust of the UK economy. In recovery, we came to expect unemployment to fall, but prices and wages then to rise at an accelerating pace. But we also knew that in recession, unemployment would usually rise while moderation of wage rises would come only slowly. As a nation we took one step forward and then one back.

Now, however, Britain's economy and workforce is more competitive, flexible and innovative. We are experiencing stable economic growth, with a reasonable chance of inflation staying within the Government's 1 to 4 per cent band, and probably below the 2.5 per cent target, on a sustainable basis. And there is growing evidence that the tendency towards a price/wage spiral has been broken in this most recent recovery. We have now seen unemployment falling consistently for 28 months, but with low inflation and low average earnings increases. All of this is good news and a break with the past.

However, we have also seen a significant fall in the share of national income accounted for by wages and salaries. For many people, real earnings after tax may well have declined in the past couple of years. Looking forward, we cannot assume, and indeed should not expect, that that trend will continue. We all want rising national income per capita, and that should mean — over the long term — rising real earnings. There is nothing unsustainable about rising real earnings provided that they are earned by increases in productivity achieved by profitable companies.

But if the vision should be one of medium-term real-income growth, the potential for an upward pay spiral should never be forgotten or underestimated. If we simply return — as the economy begins to deliver real-income growth — to

the environment of across-the-board pay settlements, price rounds and going rates, we will recreate the inflationary spiral and undermine the very growth we are now achieving.

The challenge is therefore to develop a framework for remuneration that delivers real-income increases on average and over the medium term, but does so in a non-inflationary fashion. Such a framework needs to reinforce the steps many employers have already been taking to link individual pay to individual team and company performance, so that the link between wealth creation and earning increases is clear.

There is evidence that the wage/price spiral has been broken

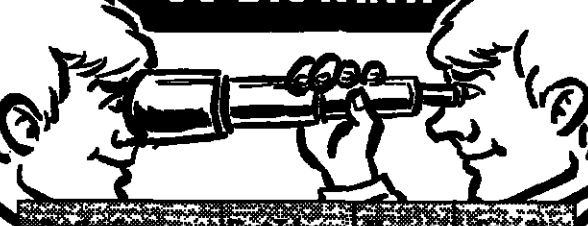
Profit-related pay schemes and employee share-ownership schemes, already in place in a growing number of companies, are among the mechanisms by which such links can be achieved. Pay schemes that reward personal development and team contribution also have a role to play.

Such approaches are mechanisms to give individuals a sense of opportunity, of participation in a company's and in the economy's overall success, and to ensure that "flexibility" is seen as a source of potential benefit rather than a threat to individual security. They also need to be placed within a context of effective workplace communications and of an approach to training that gives employees the chance to flourish in a world of rapidly changing skill demands. Together, these are mechanisms to give people a "stake" in the overall economy, and this form of stakeholding is one that business can certainly welcome.

For in the long term, business cannot flourish without the broad mass of people also enjoying the benefits of economic success. But it is vital, as we achieve that economic growth, that we do not then undermine it by reverting to inflexible and formulaic ways of setting wages unrelated to economic affordability.

The writer is director-general of the Confederation of British Industry.

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Fresh crisis for British Gas as levy call rejected

MARY FAGAN
Industrial Correspondent

The Government has dealt a swingeing blow to British Gas by refusing to pave the way for a levy on its rivals to offset the massive costs of long-term contracts with North Sea producers.

The company has some £15bn worth of contracts that are forcing it to buy more gas than it can sell and it has called repeatedly for ministers to help bail it out of its predicament.

There are fears in the City that British Gas will cut its 1996 interim dividend because of estimated liabilities of £1.5bn related to the contracts. This year alone the company is paying £520m for gas it cannot yet use.

Richard Giordano, the chairman, has warned that the problem could be exacerbated by the planned introduction of domestic competition from April.

The blow came just a day after British Gas announced sweeping boardroom changes with the appointment as group finance director of Philip Hampton, the 42-year-old finance director of British Steel. The move allows his predecessor, Roy Gardner, to take on a much wider brief including renegotiation of the contracts.

Mr Gardner is increasingly regarded as the eventual replacement for Cedric Brown, chief executive.

British Gas said: "These gas contracts are part of the costs of restructuring the gas market. It would be inequitable for the full cost of transition from monopoly to the competitive market [from which consumers will benefit] to be borne by British Gas shareholders alone." But it pointed out that renegotiation was always seen as the key, with a levy as a "safety net".

A source in the company added: "With more than £15bn in payments to be made under the contracts, this is by any definition a very serious problem."

The Government's decision was applauded by a jubilant Gas Consumers Council. Ian Powe, director, said: "The levy was never going to be more than an insurance policy against British Gas going bust, but the political premium was beginning to look a bit pricey. Consumers would have found it intolerable that it reasonable they should bail out British Gas whose directors are well rewarded to sort out the company's own problems."

Provision for the levy would have been included in the new licences for public gas suppliers,

including offshore companies and North Sea firms. The idea was to have a last-ditch solution in the event of British Gas failing to renegotiate and the industry descending into disarray, to the detriment of consumers.

Tim Eggar, Minister for Energy and Industry, said there were "encouraging indications of progress" in discussions between British Gas and the producers. But British Gas said negotiations were at an early stage and some North Sea companies say that the talks have barely begun.

One City analyst said: "This is a gradual wasting illness. British Gas will really have to start talking in earnest now that they have failed to win this safety net." Another said the company was in a state of "chaos" from which there was no simple escape and that it could not just blame the Government's decision to introduce competition in the market.

There is also a view, however, that the company may be overstating the size of the problem to gain sympathy.

The Gas Consumers Council has called for an inquiry by the House of Commons Trade and Industry Select Committee to clarify the situation, but so far to no avail.



D-Day: Kevin Maxwell (left) and his brother Ian will hear from the SFO today

Photograph: Edward Webb

SFO decision today on Maxwells

JOHN WILLCOCK
Financial Correspondent

Kevin and Ian Maxwell will discover today whether the Serious Fraud Office intends to pursue or drop a the outstanding criminal charges against them, following their sensational acquittal on two counts a week ago. The original indictment consisted of ten counts, two of which formed the basis of the eight-month trial which ended with the acquittal of Kevin and Ian and Larry Trachtenberg, a former Maxwell financial adviser, on charges of conspiracy to defraud.

City sources said last night that if the SFO drops the re-

maining eight counts Frank Field MP will call the Maxwell brothers before the Social Security Select Committee.

The MPs tried to quiz Kevin and Ian in 1992, after the death of their father Robert Maxwell and the collapse of his business empire.

The committee wanted to know how more than £440m was removed from the Maxwell pension funds. Both brothers told the committee that they were unable to say anything, pending the criminal case.

If today the SFO drops any remaining criminal charges then Mr Field and his committee will be free to call them again. Last night he said: "Our primary con-

cern will be how well the legal system and the regulatory system protected £440m in the pension funds, which no-one disputes was stolen. The question remains how it was stolen."

The remaining eight counts on the indictment include charges against two other former Maxwell employees Michael Stoney and Albert Fuller.

The charges were that Kevin Maxwell, Larry Trachtenberg and Albert Fuller conspired with Robert Maxwell to defraud Credit Suisse by dishonestly pledging shares belonging to Maximilian and to First Tokyo Index Trust as collateral for a £250m loan to Mirror Group.

Kevin Maxwell and Albert Fuller conspired with Robert Maxwell to defraud Bayerische Vereinsbank by pledging in Berlin shares as collateral for a £25m loan to Mirror Group.

Kevin Maxwell conspired with Robert Maxwell to defraud the Swiss Bank Corporation by dishonestly pledging and selling shares belonging to First Tokyo Index Trust.

Kevin Maxwell and Larry Trachtenberg conspired with Robert Maxwell to defraud the trustees and beneficiaries of the Mirror Group Pension Scheme and AGIB Pension Scheme by dishonestly pledging pension assets to secure loans from Credit Suisse and Swiss Volksbank to the private Maxwell businesses.

Kevin Maxwell and Michael Stoney, a former finance director of Mirror Group, conspired with Robert Maxwell to borrow £50m on behalf of MGN and use the proceeds for other purposes.

Michael Stoney falsified the accounting records of MGN by removing the receipt of £50m from Bankers Trust. And that he removed the record of MGN's liability to Bankers Trust.

Kevin Maxwell, Larry Trachtenberg and Ian Maxwell conspired to defraud Swiss Volksbank by dishonestly pledging 2.4m shares in Berlitz as security for a £35m loan to the private Maxwell businesses.

Abdullah wins in Water Hall vote

DAVID HELLIER

Raschid Abdullah, best known for turning a small engineering company in the 1980s into a mini-conglomerate called Evered, yesterday in effect won control of the board of Water Hall after a shareholders' vote.

Some 434 million votes were cast in favour of a resolution requiring Edward Weiss, the company's chairman, to stand down, with 155 million cast against.

Mr Weiss said that a small group of shareholders who owned significant blocks of shares and who a year ago agreed not to use their voting power against the board, accounted for approximately 60 per cent of the votes cast and they voted in favour of the resolutions.

Yesterday's events mark a return to corporate power for Mr Abdullah and his brother Osman who together turned Evered into an acquisitive mini-conglomerate before they were both forced out after a boardroom split.

The two brothers were also involved earlier in the management of Water Hall, when it was known as Starmin, but in 1993 they resigned their executive positions when the group was in need of a financial restructuring.

As part of that restructuring Raschid Abdullah, who remained on the board as a non-executive director, arranged some of the financing from Middle Eastern investors who yesterday backed him in the overthrow of Mr Weiss.

Mr Abdullah has argued that the group, which has been pulled around into profit by Mr Weiss, should now pull out of its traditional quarrying and landfill business and move into a new business.

Mr Weiss said yesterday that he regretted the outcome of the shareholders' vote "but wished the company well for the future". He pointed out that of the shareholders who voted on the motion, 1,284 voted against the motion and only 604 voted in favour of it.

However, the small group of shareholders that owned significant blocks of shares pushed the vote through on the Abdullahs' behalf.

As part of the resolution Anthony Smith, formerly with Wagon Industrial, will become a director of the company. He has said he will look at issues independently, although he is perceived to be a supporter of the Abdullahs.

Raschid Abdullah told shareholders at yesterday's meeting that he had an "open mind" about the strategy Water Hall should follow.



Set back on their heels: (left to right) Cedric Brown, chief executive of British Gas, Roy Gardner, recently promoted in a boardroom shift, and Richard Giordano, chairman

George denies being fixated on inflation

PAUL WALLACE
Economics Editor

Eddie George, Governor of the Bank of England, has defended himself against charges that he is fixated on controlling inflation and mounted a vigorous defence of the Bank's supervisory powers.

In a lecture at the London School of Economics, Mr George also delivered what many will see as an implicit rebuke to the Chancellor, Kenneth Clarke, for last week's unexpected cut in interest rates.

"Time and again we have seen attempts to stimulate the economy directly result in a relatively short period of faster economic growth, followed by recession brought on by the policy restraint which was eventually unavoidable to bring increasing economic imbalance and accelerating inflation back under control," he said.

The absence of any open endorsement of the cut in base rate to 6.25 per cent led many City analysts to conclude that the Bank would have preferred delay after the initial quarter point reduction in December.

However, Mr George said the new monetary framework under which the Bank's advice to the Chancellor is published six weeks after each monthly meeting was proving a success.

"What matters in the end is the results, in terms of our performance - on inflation, but also on growth and employment."

"All I would say to you is we have made steady progress in all these respects over the past three years, and the prospects remain very encouraging."

The Governor's emphasis on growth and employment formed part of a broader defence of the Bank's mission of price stability. Mr George said the Treasury Committee recently criticised the Bank's mission of price stability. Mr George said the Treasury Committee recently criticised the Bank's mission of price stability.

The Governor insisted that the Bank's mission of price stability was not a goal in itself, but "because we see it as a means to the end of precisely those good things in life which our critics assume we disregard".

Mr George defended the Bank's role in supervising banks. He argued the two objectives of monetary and financial stability went hand in hand: disturbances in the financial sector could disrupt the pursuit of monetary stability and vice-versa.

The building of financial institutions had created new regulatory challenges but the touted solution of a single financial services regulator seriously underestimated the complexity of the issues.

"Any central bank must monitor developments in the banking system very closely and that will necessarily involve monitoring individual banks."

ML boss makes £55m in biotech boom

MAGNUS GRIMOND

Kevin Leech, the chairman and co-founder of ML Laboratories, yesterday sold a share stake worth £55m as biotechnology stocks soared to new peaks in London.

The value of British Biotech, the largest, broke through the £1bn barrier after one analyst reiterated his buy recommendation and several companies issued optimistic statements on current drug developments.

Mr Leech's ML Laboratories is reducing its stake in the US-listed ML Laboratories from 66 per cent to 54 per cent in a placing at 40p. The deal will raise £55m for ML, which is 66 per cent owned by Mr Leech and is the vehicle through which he backed the

medical inventor Jeremiah Milner before ML Labs was floated on the Third Market in 1987. The estate of the late Mr Milner owns the rest of Milner Labs.

ML is itself raising £25m in a placing at the same price. The money is to be used in the development of Icodial, a kidney dialysis solution and the only one of ML's products currently on the market.

ML's shares rose 46p to a new high of 457p yesterday, despite the announcement of pre-tax losses which deepened from £2.26m to £3.4m in the year to September.

Excitement centred on the announcement that a clinical study of a potential Aids treatment was "progressing well". The tests involve a new anti-vi-

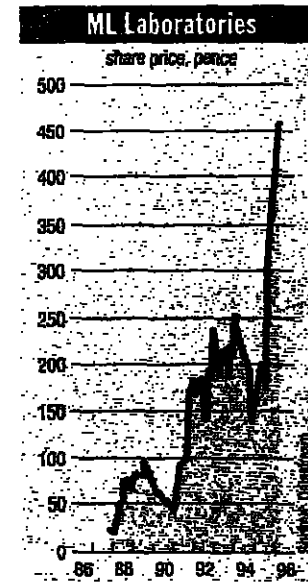
ral agent, D2S dissolved in Icodial, which it is claimed enables drugs to be delivered more effectively. But some analysts greeted the test results at London's Hammersmith Hospital with some scepticism, given that they only covered four patients with Aids.

British Biotech, continuing to benefit from November's announcement of promising results from its Marimastat anti-cancer drug, rose another 70p to a record close of £21.68. The shares have now risen 29 per cent in just under a fortnight, although the company remains at a loss to explain why.

The main propellant behind yesterday's share movement seems to have been a reiterated buy recommendation by Ian White, pharmaceuticals ana-

lyst at Robert Fleming. But the shares have gathered strength during a recent round of visits by management to institutional investors in London and Scotland. Earlier this month, Guardian Royal Exchange announced that it had raised its stake to 4.1 per cent. Sentiment was further buoyed this week after a new non-executive director, Henry de Ruiter, picked up 3,000 shares.

Elsewhere in the sector, Cortec International, the Australian biotech company, saw its shares hit a peak, rising 33p to 270p. The company said it had achieved a "key milestone" in its development of a rapid, whole-blood, point-of-care diagnostic product for the detection of collagen breakdown, a key indicator of osteoporosis.



City warming to Rocco buyout

JOHN EISENHAMMER
Financial Editor

Big City institutions were last night showing initial support for Sir Rocco Forte's intention to buy back many of the hotels lost to the Granada takeover.

One senior fund manager said: "Rocco has more than a fighting chance of getting the equity backing he needs. Institutions are flush with cash and he has gained sufficient friends in the City by his defence."

Just 24 hours after losing control of the Forte empire to Granada, Sir Rocco announced his intention to lead a management buyout of the 167 Exclusive, Meridien and Heritage hotels with a book value of

£2.5bn. He is expected to seek a substantial amount of equity from institutions, with a pledge to float shortly afterwards. "He needs sufficient equity backing before raising the sort of debt required for a bid to proceed," a corporate banker said.

In a guarded response, Granada said it had only ever declared its intention to sell the Exclusive and Meridien chains. "In parallel with discussions with other interested parties, Granada would be happy to consider any proposal that Sir Rocco may wish to make concerning these particular brands, once he and his team are in a position to put forward a serious offer."

Analysts said a Forte bid for

the hotels as a block had several advantages over potential rivals, so that he could afford to bid more. "Rocco knows all about the businesses, where the profits are, while everyone else is bidding blind. He stands the best chance of keeping the lucrative management contracts, and a block deal could be done in a tax-efficient way for Granada," said one investment banker.

Accor, beaten to Meridien by Forte when Air France sold the four-star chain in 1994, is believed to be interested in these hotels again. Speculation has also centred on the US buyout specialist Kohlberg, Kravis and Roberts as a possible financial purchaser. "But we have found nobody else internationally who

is interested in buying all the assets, many just want bits," a corporate financier said.

The Forte family will net about £320m from selling its shares to Granada, and is reported to have lines of credits for another £250m.

One institutional manager said: "That is a good basis for attracting equity from institutions for a bid for Forte New company. There is a lot in the idea that appears sensible."

Exclusive group's 18 luxury hotels include the George V in Paris and London's Grosvenor House. Meridien is made up of 85 business hotels, while Heritage comprises 52 inns. Granada's bid was yesterday declared unconditional.

Government raises £144m from BAA sale

RUSSELL HOTTEN

The Government yesterday raised £144m after selling its remaining stake in BAA, the airports operator, as part of a gradual disposal of its holdings in privatised companies.

The Treasury sold the 2.86 per cent stake to Merrill Lynch for about 490p after a secret City auction for the business organised by NM Rothschild.

Dealers said Merrill placed the 29.5 million shares with several institutions at about 494p. BAA shares closed 1p lower at 495p.

The Government's sale had been expected since it indicated last year that it had asked Rothschild to divest the remaining post-privatisation shareholdings.

The sale of a block of British Petroleum shares worth £180m in December marked the start of this process.

The sales will continue with the disposal of a 14 per cent interest in Mersey Docks & Harbour Company and shareholdings in the privatised water and electricity companies and generators.

Labour Party critics have accused the Government of "selling off the family sil-

ver" to pay for tax cuts in advance of the next general election.

Rothschild was commissioned last year to sell a share portfolio of 34 government "bin-ends" worth more than £1.2bn, of which BP was the largest and largest. The BP sale was claimed to be the largest bought deal of its kind in the City and used a rarely-employed procedure.

It is thought that Rothschild invited securities firms to its offices after the markets had closed and kept each team separate while they bid for the BAA business.

They were given little advance warning of the details of the sale, other than that they would be called upon to commit a large amount of cash.

Meanwhile, yesterday the chairman of BAA, Gordon Edington, warned that the world's airports faced a massive funding shortfall to meet the huge demand for investment in facilities.

Speaking at a conference, he said that the funding gap - \$50bn in the US alone over the next five years - could only be bridged by private sector finance as local authorities would not have the money.

STOCK MARKETS									
Index	Close	Day's change	Change (%)	1995/96 High	1995/96 Low	YTD (%)	1995/96 High	1995/96 Low	YTD (%)
FTSE 100	3734.20	-24.00	-0.6	3759.20	2954.20	3.83			
FTSE 250	4086.70	-0.20	-0.0	4086.90	3300.90	3.59			
FTSE 350	1864.50	-9.40	-0.5	1865.90	1482.40	2.78			
FT Small Cap	2003.76	+1.17	+0.1	2003.76	1676.61	3.12			
FT All Share	1828.67	-8.50	-0.5	1837.17	1469.23	3.73			
New York	5233.81	-9.09	-0.2	5242.84	3932.08	2.28			
Tokyo	20114.69	+101.95	+0.5	20669.03	14485.41	0.791			
Hong Kong	11103.08	+142.87	+1.3	11103.08	8967.93	3.391			
Frankfurt	2443.72	+20.65	+0.9	2443.72	1910.96	1.841			

Source: FT Information

INTEREST RATES									
Short sterling*	UK medium gilt	US long bond**	3 Month	1 Year	Medium Yield (%)	Year Ago	Long Bond	Year Ago	
6.25	5.47	5.13	7.38	8.87	7.54	8.84			
5.47	5.47	5.13	5.69	7.77	6.10	7.85			
0.44	0.72	2.97	4.99						
3.53	3.28	5.85	7.45	6.64					

CURRENCIES									
£/\$	£/DM	£/¥	Yesterday	Change	Year Ago	Yesterday	Change	Year Ago	
1.5147	-0.0176	1.9918	0.6802	-0.07	0.628				
1.5075	-0.186	1.5909	0.8653	+0.08	0.829				
2.2361	-0.389	2.4111	1.4764	-0.408	1.5147				
161.293	-370.243	158.185	108.465	-10.28	99.375				
83.1	unch	88.9	99.3	unch	95.4				

OTHER INDICATORS									
Yesterday	Day's change	Year Ago	Index	Latest	Yr Ago	Next	Fig		
16.76	-0.23	16.66	RPI	150.7	132.2	2.9	15 Feb		
407.00	+4.1	381.0	Gold \$	106.9	1.95	4.2	22 Feb		
268.70	+2.41	240.009	Base Rates	-6.25pc	6.75				

British Gas pays the price for its grand folly



COMMENT

If British Gas cannot find a way of negotiating the cost of the take-or-pay penalty down, or of absorbing the cost in its own balance sheet, shareholders should find a new management that can.

Common sense has prevailed, and the Government has told British Gas where to put its levy. The biggest surprise is that it took ministers as long as it did to come down against the idea of making gas consumers bail out a company which largely has itself to blame for highly priced take-or-pay North Sea supply contracts. There was never, in truth, much of a case for assistance even though it plainly might be damaging for the consumer if British Gas descended into serious financial difficulty.

The company has never given a figure for the potential cost of continuing with the contracts. Septics have always believed the company exaggerates its plight. However, industry guestimates do point to a liability of £1.5bn or more. Losses of anywhere near this would be exceedingly painful, representing more than three years of dividends at the latest rate of £30bn a year. But they are not enough to bankrupt a company with the shareholders' funds of nearly £5bn. With the shares hitting new lows almost daily, there is clearly concern in the stock market that the take-or-pay fiasco will none the less be used as grounds for cutting the dividend.

We are perhaps past the stage of needing explanations for this extraordinary affair. When British Gas signed so many high-price contracts – including three after 1991 – it obviously thought its supply monopoly would continue indefinitely. The plain truth seems to be that it simply failed to foresee the consequences of a fall in the gas price and the

present gas glut. Or at least it believed its monopoly so secure that it didn't matter what was happening in the market place, it would still be able to charge what it liked.

What makes the producers particularly hot under the collar is that the price British Gas's offshore subsidiary charges its own in-house supply arm for Morcambe Bay gas is even today higher than most of them get from the take-or-pay contracts at issue. In other words it is still paying itself more than it pays most other producers. It can therefore expect little mercy in the negotiations which must now begin with some urgency.

The man put in charge of sorting out the mess, Roy Gardner, needs a radical approach to the problem if British Gas is to emerge with any credit. It may well be that getting out of gas supply altogether, leaving the company as a gas producer and monopoly distributor, proves the most eloquent solution to the problem. Selling the supply arm piecemeal to the producers with the problematic contracts attached would also achieve in one stroke the fully competitive domestic gas market the Government wants.

Labour's mergers policy needs rethinking

By one of those odd coincidences, the Forté takeover battle came to a head just as the Labour Party was sitting down to decide on what kind of mergers policy, if any,

to put into its next manifesto. Since old Labour might well have blocked Granada's break-up bid and new Labour is highly likely to form the next Government, the party's thoughts on the matter bear some examination. Rightly or wrongly, the Forté battle has come to be seen as the very embodiment of 1980s-style asset stripping in which the short-term interests of a small group of powerful City investors and fee earners dominate over other "stakeholders".

As things stand, Labour is committed to that old canard of a mergers policy – that bidders should be required to demonstrate positive benefit or have their takeovers blocked. While in theory this is a fine idea, in practice it would make merger decisions highly susceptible to political whim and favour. It is easier to explain what is meant by the "stakeholder" economy than define the "public interest" in a takeover. The result would be a mergers policy run along the lines of Forrest Gump – you never know what you're going to get (sic). The present Government's purist approach – markets decide unless there are very clear cut competition concerns – may be at the other extreme but at least it has the merit of predictability.

It so happens that on Wednesday night, as Sir Rocco Forte was nursing his wounds, Labour's advisory task force on competition policy was holding its first meeting in Westminster. By all accounts, task force members came down heavily against the present Labour Party position. The mixed bag of

competition specialists and experts from utilities, retailers, cable companies and the National Consumer Council who make up the task force do not decide Labour policy. But they are expected to have a serious input into the manifesto, by helping politicians decide what is practical. Surprise surprise, what they want is to water down public interest and keep competition high on the agenda in merger policy.

In Europe, competition is the only factor. If Labour sticks to its present position it could be faced with the absurdity of having "big" mergers decided by Europe on competition grounds alone while only the smaller domestic ones get subjected to the full public interest works. A better approach would be to make the process by which investment institutions decide on takeovers much more open to public scrutiny and justification.

Minimum wage is the next step for the CBI

In itself, Adair Turner's speech at an Institute of Personnel and Development conference yesterday was rather less remarkable than the way it was billed. True, the CBI's director general told employers to pay their workers more. He even used the "s" word, though he gave the idea of "stakeholding" his own particular spin.

But he also argued that rising real incomes had to be earned through higher produc-

tivity. Nor could anyone disagree with the contention that increased pay should be skewed towards profit-related rewards and employee share ownership schemes. His message that Britain must avoid the danger of becoming a low-wage economy is the sort of thing many businessmen have been saying for years. Furthermore, his speech contained the familiar warning of the potential for a new upward wage-price spiral. All uncontroversial enough, it might be said.

However, Mr Turner's remarks have a logical extension that the CBI has so far refused to accept. That is the need for a national minimum wage. It is at the very bottom of the labour market that real incomes have fallen most precipitously. It is there where the sweatshop labour is concentrated. Raising the rewards and skills of those on very low incomes will do more for Britain's competitive position than persuading a few more big companies of the case for profit-related pay. As every businessman knows, to compete on cost alone is the road to ruin.

There is now a very respectable body of research showing that the level of minimum wage proposed by Tony Blair would not cause big job losses. On the contrary, it would improve recruitment and retention in low-paid jobs, and encourage firms to provide more training. The CBI still mistakenly argues the opposite. Even a low minimum wage would cause problems. It argued in its latest statement on the subject, Mr Turner should take his argument to its logical conclusion.

Slump in Airtours bookings continues

TOM STEVENSON
City Editor

Holiday bookings in the important new year selling season remain more than a third below last year, Airtours shareholders were told at the holiday company's annual meeting yesterday. Despite moves to reduce sharply the number of holidays on offer for next summer, the latest figures confirmed the difficulties travel firms are still facing matching supply with expected demand.

Airtours shares shrugged off the news, despite the doubt cast by the figures on its ability to re-

verse a dramatic profits slump last year. That was also caused by a big miscalculation of the appetite of British holidaymakers for overseas trips, compounded by a long hot summer that persuaded late bookers to stay at home.

Analysts said the news would have hit the stock harder but for persistent speculation that Airtours might be the subject of a bid approach from Carnival Corporation, America's biggest cruise business.

Last week, a leak forced Airtours to confirm that it was in talks with Carnival which might see the US giant take a stake of

up to 29.9 per cent in the British company. A spokesman for Airtours yesterday poured cold water on the prospect of a full bid and the company said only that it would make a further announcement as soon as there was anything to report.

According to the company, bookings across the industry are down 25 per cent for summer 1996 holidays. It excused its own 34 per cent decline by saying brochures had been delayed this year to avoid confusing travel agents.

In 1994 a rush of late bookings meant agents were still trying to sell holidays for the following summer had arrived on their shelves.

The number of holidays travel companies have pre-bought for this summer is running 15 per cent lower than 12 months ago in an effort to reduce overcapacity and avoid the fire sale of unsold trips forced on the industry in 1995.

Last year's oversupply was partly caused by reasonably buoyant sales in the early months which ran out of steam later.

Judging the likely demand for package holidays is always difficult for travel companies, with large numbers of holidaymakers leaving their decisions until

the last minute when, in recent years, they have been able to pick up unsold vacancies at bargain prices.

About one-fifth of the following summer's holidays are sold by Christmas and a further 25 per cent in the cold, dark months of January and February. After that, however, there is a lull in sales until July and August, when 30 per cent of the year's supply is sold shortly before departure.

Last year, Airtours saw its profits slide from £75.8m to £59.1m, the first decline in nine years. This time analysts expect a return to 1994's profits level,

although after stripping out the contribution of the new Sunquest subsidiary underlying profits are still likely to be down on two years ago. Winter bookings of the overseas operations are up 12 per cent.

Contrary to the poor prospects for next summer, Airtours said the winter season was "progressing satisfactorily". Bookings were running 4 per cent ahead of last year, in line with the market as a whole. Going Places, the Airtours travel agency arm, had increased its market share as the benefits of an expansion of its branch network flowed through to sales.

Brokers lukewarm on Railtrack prospects

PETER RODGERS
Business Editor

Railtrack's profit after tax will fall next year and will not regain the 1995-96 level even by the end of the decade, according to a downbeat analysis yesterday from SBC Warburg, global co-ordinator to the privatisation.

The brokers warned that the scope for Railtrack to grow its revenue in the near term was limited, although there was "some potential" to generate property development profits of about £11m a year.

The analysis is likely to be read as confirmation of the widespread view in the City that Railtrack will be lucky to fetch £2bn. It will also increase the pressure on the govern-

ment to write off a large part of Railtrack's £1.65bn debt ahead of the flotation, reducing interest charges and raising profits, as the chairman, Bob Horton, has sought.

The authors, Wyn Ellis, Andrew Fitchie and Bill Dale, said their numbers should not be construed as a profit forecast and they disclaimed any connection with SBC Warburg's role in the share sale. Nevertheless, their analysis is bound to influence City expectations.

Warburg suggested that pre-tax profits, including exceptional items, would be £178m in the year to March, £11m lower than last year. Next year they would rise to £195m, reaching £210m in 1997-98, £230m in 1998-99 and £251m the following year.

After-tax profits will benefit for the next two years from tax relief inherited from British Rail. The net profit will double this year to £203m, fall to £168m next year and by 1999-2000 they believe net profits will climb back only to £191m.

Improved efficiency and cost cutting were likely to be the main drivers of Railtrack's near term profit, with savings of 3 per cent a year on maintenance. "There is great scope for using people and technology more efficiently," the analysts said.

They described Railtrack's main qualities as substantial asset backing, a predictable revenue stream in a stable regulatory framework and a "substantial cost base" that would allow efficiency improvements.



Bob Horton: expected to increase the pressure for a bigger debt write-off

IN BRIEF

Member of WH Smith family sells shares

Philip Smith, the last remaining family member on the board of WH Smith, the troubled retail group, has sold a third of his holding in the company. He raised more than £12m through the sale of 3.24 million shares at 400p on Wednesday after the company had reported a sharp fall in profits. Jeremy Hardie, WH Smith chairman, said Mr Smith, who is a non-executive director, had sold the shares "to diversify his portfolio". He denied that the sale indicated a lack of confidence in the company's future.

National Savings cuts rates

National Savings yesterday cut with immediate effect the rates paid to savers across its range of products by an average of 0.5 per cent. The reduction includes Pensioners' Bonds, down from 7.5 to 7 per cent, and Index-Linked Certificates, down from 3 to 2.5 per cent, plus inflation.

Maize costs hit Tate & Lyle division

Sharply higher maize costs mean 1996 profits at Staley, Tate & Lyle's US operation, will be "below those achieved in 1994 and 1995", shareholders were told at the sugar company's annual meeting yesterday. The Staley downturn will hold group profits for the year to September to no more than last year's £311.1m.

Strike halves Boeing earnings

Boeing's net earnings fell 54 per cent last year as it suffered the effects of a 10-week machinists' strike and what analysts believe was the final stages of a long industry downturn. Boeing earned \$393m, or \$1.15 a share, for the year on sales of \$19.5bn, down from earnings of \$856m, or \$2.51 a share, on sales of \$21.9bn in 1994. Fourth-quarter net earnings rose 38 per cent, but only due to a tax credit as sales fell 11 per cent, largely because of the strike.

Rovers break half-million barrier

Production of Rovers and Land-Rovers broke the half-million barrier last year for the first time since 1989. A total of 501,300 vehicles were built, an increase of 4.8 per cent, while sales rose by 2 per cent. Almost half of sales were exports, with records set in Japan and North America. Rover recruited an extra 3,900 workers last year, taking its total workforce to 40,000, the highest figure for five years.

Fyffes buys Dutch stake

Fyffes, the banana company that acquired the Geest banana business last month, has acquired a 50 per cent shareholding in Anaco International, a Dutch fresh fruit and produce company. The business imports and distributes fruit and vegetables from the Canary Islands, Spain and Morocco.

INTEREST FREE CREDIT ON HOLIDAYS AND FLIGHTS

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Take off with The Independent and the Independent on Sunday's Fly Now Pay Later offer.

We've teamed up with Co-op Travelcare, one of the top travel agency chains in the UK, so that readers of The Independent can get up to £2,500 interest free credit on holidays and flights booked through our special service. So now you can take off when you feel the inclination - without paying everything up front. For example, on a holiday costing £2,500, at a typical APR of 14.9% you would save £328.

With over 300 holiday brochures and 49 airlines to choose from, there are holidays to suit everyone. Whether it's snowboarding in the Alps, a romantic weekend city break, or trekking in Nepal, you'll have the freedom to take off anytime between 1 February-31 December 1996.

How to Qualify for the Easy Payment Plan

Each day in The Independent and the Independent on Sunday, until Saturday 3rd February, we will print a different numbered token. In order to qualify for the Fly Now Pay Later Easy Payment Plan, you need to collect eight differently numbered tokens and keep them safe until you are ready to make your booking. Today we are printing Token 5.

How to Book Your Holiday

You can select any overseas holiday available from over 300 major name brochures, subject to availability. This includes holidays from major tour operators such as British

Airways Holidays, Cosmos, P & O Cruises, Airtours, Sunworld, First Choice and many more. Simply pick up the brochure of your choice and select your holiday.

If you are planning to visit friends or relatives, or simply prefer the freedom to travel independently, you can choose to book scheduled flights only, provided the overall booking value meets our minimum limit of £500. There are 49 airlines to choose from, including British Airways, Virgin Atlantic, TWA, Qantas, Air France and United Airlines.

With the Fly Now Pay Later Easy Payment Plan all you pay is the cost of your holiday, plus insurance. There are no hidden extra charges, providing that you fulfil the terms of your Easy Payment agreement.

The amount of the booking is payable by Direct Debit in 10 equal monthly instalments from the time of booking. At least three of these payments must be made prior to travel. If, however, you wish to travel within three months of making your booking, you may do so by paying your first three instalments (i.e. 30% of the cost of your holiday) at the time of booking. You are then free to make the remaining payments over the next seven months.

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Your rating will be checked in the normal way and a decision made instantly. The agent will then call you back to advise you of your status. In some cases, you may be required to provide further information before

your status can be confirmed.

Once your application has been accepted, your agent will book your holiday for you. You will be asked to pay the holiday insurance premium by credit or debit card whilst you are on the phone.

Co-op Travelcare will send confirmation of your holiday booking,

together with a credit agreement and Direct Debit mandate which you will be required to sign and return in the pre-paid envelope provided.

If you have the relevant brochure, you will find a booking form at the back which you must sign and return, together with your eight tokens in a separate envelope, to: The Independent Fly Now Pay Later/Co-op Travelcare, Telephone Booking Centre, PO Box 53, New Century House, Manchester M60 4ES. If you do not have a brochure, you will be sent a booking form with your holiday confirmation.

If required, you can request a credit check at any time prior to booking your holiday by phoning The Independent/Co-op Travelcare number, however another check will be carried out at the time of booking to ensure that there has been no change to your status.

The Easy Payment Plan cannot be used in conjunction with any other Co-op Travelcare offer. Terms and conditions are as previously published.

Fly Now Pay Later

Token 5

INDEPENDENT

Fly Now Pay Never!

£25,000 of flights and holidays to be won

Today you could win a seven day holiday for two in Rome, Italy, including flights and accommodation. Experience the magnificence of this historic city with such sights as the Vatican, the Colosseum, the Sistine Chapel, the Trevi Fountain and the Catacombs to mention but a few. Or relax in one of Rome's countless cafes and restaurants and enjoy a real taste of Italian cuisine.

To enter our competition all you need to do is answer the following question and call the Fly Now Pay Never competition line on 0891 161 985.

Question: Which artist painted the ceiling of the Sistine chapel?

Calls cost 39p per minute cheap rate, 49p per minute at all other times. Lines close at midnight tonight. Postal entry can be made by sending your answer, name, address and telephone number to: The Independent/Fly Now Pay Never Day 5, PO Box 7298, London E14 9EG by no later than 29 January 1996. The winner will be picked at random after entry closes, from all correct entrants.

Simon Pincombe CITY DIAR

	Turnover £	Pre-tax £	EPS	Dividend
Newcastle Timber (F)	6.80m (5.80m)	1.57m (1.93m)	6.2p (7.7p)	3.0p (2.85p)
Churchbury Estates (F)	2.11m (1.31m)	1.47m (1.49m)	12.5p (11.4p)	nb
Danks Bell Syst (G3)	214m (129m)	10.2m (11.5m)	3.9p (4.2p)	- (-)
Groundwork Group (F)	16.3m (13.5m)	0.45m (0.08m)	0.8p (4.01p)	0.05p (nb)
Jessells (F)	3.01m (2.42m)	0.15m (0.09m)	3.75p (2.21p)	nb (nb)
Leathers (F)	130m (151m)	6.4m (7.8m)	16.2p (26p)	7.9p (7.5p)
NL Laboratories (F)	1.14m (815m)	-3.4m (-2.27m)	-2.5p (-1.7p)	nil (-)
Orkney (F)	207.5m (173m)	22.9m (15.8m)	14.5p (11p)	2.56p (2.57p)
Old Wood (F)	3.65m (3.69m)	0.22m (0.30m)	1.8p (2.3p)	0.75p (7.5p)
Wigglew (F)	2.08m (1.84m)	0.37m (0.17m)	0.074p (0.056p)	nb
Wilton Investments (F)	- (-)	31.5m (31.3m)	6.75p (6.55p)	8.45p (8.1p)

reles

STERLING

Country	Spot	1 month	3 months
US	2047	11-9	30-27
Canada	1959	10-5	30-27
Germany	22361	38-51	53-47
France	76887	91-125	103-97
Italy	99110	62-77	84-78
Japan	12159	86-81	107-101
ECU	1269	5-7	21-28
Spain	16544	31-30	43-39
Belgium	4534	2-7	21-28
Netherlands	25046	76-67	102-94
Ireland	10562	11-7	31-29
Norway	9326	44-53	105-91
Sweden	10747	55-52	107-101
Switzerland	14964	74-67	102-94
Australia	2836	0-0	0-0
Hong Kong	1171	67-55	79-74
India	3754	0-0	0-0
New Zealand	22887	22-37	67-72
Saudi Arabia	5089	0-0	0-0
Singapore	2499	0-0	0-0

DOLLAR

Country	Spot	1 month	3 months
US	1000	0-1	0-0
Canada	13768	25-23	73-70
Germany	1063	46-36	59-54
France	50760	15-22	22-25
Italy	59318	10-18	19-17
Japan	12648	2-4	5-3
ECU	1269	5-7	21-28
Spain	16544	31-30	43-39
Belgium	4534	2-7	21-28
Netherlands	25046	76-67	102-94
Ireland	10562	11-7	31-29
Norway	9326	44-53	105-91
Sweden	10747	55-52	107-101
Switzerland	14964	74-67	102-94
Australia	2836	0-0	0-0
Hong Kong	1171	67-55	79-74
India	3754	0-0	0-0
New Zealand	22887	22-37	67-72
Saudi Arabia	5089	0-0	0-0
Singapore	2499	0-0	0-0

OTHER SPOT RATES

Country	Sterling	Dollar
Argentina	1950	0.0598
Brazil	157254	0.0309
Chile	10375	0.0875
Colombia	23575	0.0463
Costa Rica	5146	0.3375
Cuba	6892	0.4506
Denmark	37035	0.2430
Egypt	24444	0.0300
India	3754	0.0300
Korea	0647	0.0300

Country	Sterling	Dollar
Nigeria	301762	0.0500
Philippines	33043	0.0350
Portugal	219404	0.0350
Spain	16544	0.0350
Switzerland	14964	0.0350
Thailand	76328	0.0350
Turkey	15354	0.0350
USA	1000	0.0350
Yemen	25865	0.0350

TOURIST RATES

Country	Sterling	Dollar
Argentina	1950	0.0598
Brazil	157254	0.0309
Chile	10375	0.0875
Colombia	23575	0.0463
Costa Rica	5146	0.3375
Cuba	6892	0.4506
Denmark	37035	0.2430
Egypt	24444	0.0300
India	3754	0.0300
Korea	0647	0.0300

Country	Sterling	Dollar
Nigeria	301762	0.0500
Philippines	33043	0.0350
Portugal	219404	0.0350
Spain	16544	0.0350
Switzerland	14964	0.0350
Thailand	76328	0.0350
Turkey	15354	0.0350
USA	1000	0.0350
Yemen	25865	0.0350

INTEREST RATES

Country	Sterling	Dollar
UK	8.25%	Discount
France	6.00%	Discount
Germany	6.00%	Discount
Italy	6.00%	Discount
Japan	6.00%	Discount
Netherlands	6.00%	Discount
Switzerland	6.00%	Discount
USA	6.00%	Discount

Country	Sterling	Dollar
UK	8.25%	Discount
France	6.00%	Discount
Germany	6.00%	Discount
Italy	6.00%	Discount
Japan	6.00%	Discount
Netherlands	6.00%	Discount
Switzerland	6.00%	Discount
USA	6.00%	Discount

BOND YIELDS

Country	Sterling	Dollar
UK	8.25%	Discount
France	6.00%	

MONEY MARKET RATES

Country	Sterling	Dollar
UK	8.25%	Discount
France	6.00%	

Liffe Financial Futures

Contract	Settlement price	High/Low for day	End/Close	Open Interest
Long Jan	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Jan	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Feb	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Feb	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Mar	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Mar	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Apr	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Apr	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long May	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short May	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Jun	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Jun	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Jul	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Jul	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Aug	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Aug	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Sep	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Sep	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Oct	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Oct	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Nov	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Nov	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Long Dec	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392
Short Dec	111-11	111-08	111-08	143,392

Liffe FT-SE Index Option

Settlement price	3550	3550	3550	3550	Call/Put
Contract	Settlement price	3550	3550	3550	Call/Put
February	122/12	65/24	34/45	16/78	...
March	125/31	90/47	80/68	38/96	...
April	128/53	108/72	80/94	57/121	...
May	135/59	124/84	97/108	79/126	...

Commodities

INDUSTRIAL METALS - London Metal Exchange

Commodity	Settlement	High/Low	End/Close	Open Interest
Aluminum	1542.50	1542.50	1542.50	1542.50
Copper	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gold	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
Iron Ore	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nickel	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Palladium	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Platinum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Silver	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zinc	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PRECIOUS METALS

Commodity	Settlement	High/Low	End/Close	Open Interest
Gold	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
Silver	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Platinum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Palladium	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

AGRICULTURAL

Commodity	Settlement	High/Low	End/Close	Open Interest
Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Corn	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Soybeans	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Canola	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sugar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Coffee	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tea	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cocoa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rubber	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Latex	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ENERGY

Commodity	Settlement	High/Low	End/Close	Open Interest
Crude Oil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Natural Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Heating Oil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gasoline	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

COMMODITY INDEXES

Index	Settlement	High/Low	End/Close	Open Interest
Crude Oil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Natural Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Heating Oil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gasoline	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

100 Largest Insurance Funds

Fund	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets
Abn-Amro	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Abn-Amro	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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Abn-Amro	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Abn-Amro	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Abn-Amro						

sport

FA CUP COUNTDOWN: Coventry defenders have a Georgian on their minds. Guy Hodgson reports

Kinkladze firing City's revival

There are many reasons to believe that Giorgi Kinkladze has settled in England. His outstanding form for a start and the eagerness of his club, Manchester City, to extend his contract well into the next century. Then again things occur to the Georgian that suggest otherwise.

The danger that yellow lines represent, for example. Let loose with a car this week, he parked on the double variety as he accepted an award as Greater Manchester's outstanding sports personality for December. The result was a missed chance to see Simply Red in concert, a towed-away vehicle and a £105 fine.

The following day he was still mystified. "The police stole my car," he kept saying with exasperation until the club's chairman, Francis Lee, took him to one side for a quiet word. Even then Kinkladze still had a "it wouldn't happen in Tbilisi" expression fixed in place.

Thankfully for English football, Kinkladze is happening over here. Bought for £2m, he is performing wonders in a weak team and is arguably the best purchase from abroad last summer, and that includes David Ginola or Dennis Bergkamp. Certainly City, who meet Coventry in the fourth round of the FA Cup tomorrow, would not swap him for either.

His goal against Leicester City in the third round showed why. Not many players can collect the ball on the half-way line, surge past two markers, bewilder waiting defenders on the edge of the area and score. Then few have his ability.

"I think he's one of the best I've seen in the last 10, 15 years," Lee, not a man to go overboard with praise, said. "If he continues to improve, gets stronger and develops sides of his game, we could just be looking at one of the best we've ever seen."

"I knew he had an exceptional talent but what he has done has shown an amazing strength of character. He came into a side which didn't win for 11 League games and it didn't affect him. He couldn't speak

the language. He was on his own. Everything was stacked against him. Yet he showed what a wonderful boy he is to come through all this and reach the standard he's at now."

Right on cue, as Kinkladze and Lee were talking, his goal against Leicester appeared on the television above them. The City fans allowed into the training complex to mingle with the players gawped in admiration and burst into spontaneous applause. A small, shy smile broke over the Georgian's face.

"I know I received the ball from Nicky Summerbee," he said. "then nothing, I just ran forward. Instant took over." Lee interjected: "How does Andre Agassi get a 100mph

'A lot of friends went to the war. A lot of friends died. I wanted to fight too. Everyone in Georgia did'

serve back? Do you think he knows? Georgi won't have a clue how he did it."

Clueless would be an apt description for Kinkladze's introduction to the Premiership. The 22-year-old was shifted around the field as City tried to find a position that would suit him and them, until his manager, Alan Ball, gave him a role he had also handed to another supremely gifted player, Matthew Le Tissier. He has since played like a Sat.

Ball acknowledges that his other midfield players bore the brunt during the settling-in period. "When the kid was bewildered," he said, "and we were getting overrun in midfield, two players were doing the job of three. They did it unselfishly but in their minds I don't think they were too happy with it."

"They're happier now. Look at the ground he covers. He's

come to terms with what to do when we haven't got the ball and he's tackling back. The players admire him because he has worked on his game. The youngsters copy him too. In this country it's monkey see, monkey do and our players could not have better skills to follow."

Kinkladze acknowledges that he struggled at first but his perspective has been anchored by Georgia's war for independence. "A lot of friends went to the war," he said. "A lot of friends died. Any hardships or difficulties I have suffered since are nothing by comparison."

"I wanted to fight, too. Everyone in Georgia did, women and boys as well. Lots of people went to the war without even knowing how to use a gun." Dynamo Tbilisi's club president perceived patriotic duty differently, however, and transferred his player - with rock solid return tickets in the contracts - all over Europe to keep them out of battle. Kinkladze spent a year at Saarbrücken, a linguistic bonus now at City where there are three Germans on the staff.

The City players help Kinkladze off the field, taking him out to his favourite Chinese restaurants, making him feel wanted, and on it a protective shield surrounds the Georgian who is attracting the type of tackles that have forced other imports like Eric Cantona and David Ginola to lose their rag.

He is calmer, less precious, than either Frenchman and appears to have greater mental strength. There have been no perceptible mood swings and bad tackles are met with a look of injured contempt rather than retribution.

When he came back from Arsenal on crutches this season the first words his interpreters could prise from him were, "I'm going to play in the next game. I must play." He did as well.

"They kicked me in Georgia too," he says. "I'm used to it." The close attention that he will no doubt receive at Coventry does not worry him unduly either. The City players are encouraged to bounce the ball off Kinkladze even if he is marked tightly. "It is bad for me personally," he said, "but good for the team. If two or three players are concentrating on me there is more space for others. The FA Cup is very exciting for me. My dream is to play at Wembley."



Georgi Kinkladze, the Georgian international bought by Manchester City for £2m, is arguably the best buy from abroad during the summer

Photograph: Empics

Charlton the only man for England job

Since Terry Venables announced his intention to resign, England's national sport has stopped being football and become choosing a coach or manager for the England team. Amid the welter of comment and criticism, it is worth asking if there are any principles or guidelines that the FA could follow in selecting a manager.

How fair are the accusations that the FA hierarchy are "incompetent", "a sham", or simply "unfit" to do the job of choosing the next coach or manager?

The basic principles of selecting a manager of any enterprise are fairly straightforward. It is important to know, in advance, what the job involves, its objectives, the skills needed, the responsibilities and any other requirements. The FA, so far, have not performed badly against these criteria, despite the confusion created when a key employee announces he is leaving.

The FA have already identified the main professional requirements of the new manager. He will need experience of playing and managing in the top flight and must be willing to provide some continuity with the Venables regime. So far, so good, but the FA's real problems lie in satisfying other less obvious aspects of good selection practice.

A successful candidate must be sure that he has the support of the people with whom he must work. The problem with the England job is that the FA is a disparate group of people with different interests, objectives and expectations. For some people the only thing that matters is England's playing success. Others want the England coach to be a media star while some want the coach to represent other aspects of the national game.

It is essential that the FA is clear about both the professional and personal attributes of the coach or manager before making a new appointment. The personal criteria pose special problems. At least three of the last five England managers or coaches were undermined as much by personal as professional issues.

The appointment of Venables seemed to be a victory for those who put coaching and media skills as their top priority. His chequered business career and legal entanglements were public knowledge. Anyone on the international committee party to his appointment but getting cold feet ought to have resigned.

The timing of highly publicised appointments poses special problems. The first priority is probably to damp down speculation by agreeing a clear timetable for decisions. There is pressure to make a decision before the European Championship finals in the summer. This might provide continuity but an unsuccessful campaign could undermine the new coach before he gets started.

The FA's task is made even harder by the limited number of English candidates who meet all the professional criteria. The

A business approach reveals a shortlist of just one candidate qualified to replace Terry Venables, says management consultant Tom Cannon

older managers in the top flight have limited international experience. The younger front runners like Keegan, Bryan Robson or Wilkins are just starting on their managerial careers. They are intelligent enough to see that only one England manager - Bobby Robson - has successfully returned to club football and even that was abroad.

The best way to choose the coach will, almost certainly, mean concentrating on the immediate task in hand - preparing England for the 1998 World Cup. Getting the team to the finals is a vital staging post in the recovery of the English game from the nadir of the

1994 campaign. The effort to prepare the team for the 1998 finals should involve Robson, Keegan and Wilkins in supporting and developmental roles, not as ways to make or break their career.

Against this background and using the FA's stated criteria, there are only two real candidates - Venables himself and Jack Charlton. It is astonishing that Charlton's name has not come forward. He meets all the professional criteria. He was a key member of the victorious 1966 team (Robson, Keegan and Wilkins have, so far, only known failure in World Cup campaigns.)

More important is Charlton's success with Ireland. In two World Cup campaigns he used the limited resources available to Ireland brilliantly. He should perform even better with the resources available to England. His personality and lifestyle are important defences against the pressures of the job. He has immense credibility.

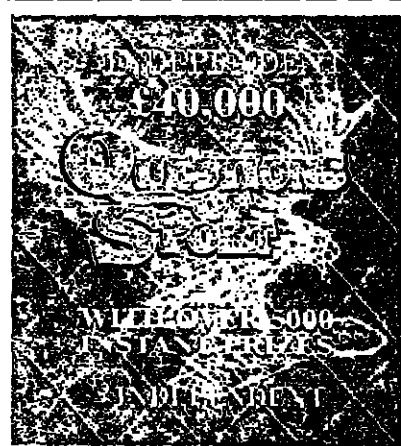
It is much easier to imagine the up and coming generation of managers and coaches working with him than any other serious contender. The only potential serious barriers are his age and his willingness to speak his mind. At 60, his age is hardly a serious impediment. The dignity and assurance he showed over the last few years should reassure even the most timid FA administrator.

In the early stages of the search for a new coach, the FA have not performed badly. But with recruitment and selection the real test is the final choice you make. The best man or woman for the job should be the person best qualified, and competent. The challenge to the FA is to keep this in mind and avoid other distractions.

Professor Tom Cannon is chief executive of the Management Charter Initiative, a business management consultancy.

The problem with the England job is that the FA is a disparate group of people with different interests

Questions of Sport



£40,000 to be won

Today we are giving you another sporting chance of an instant win. In last Saturday's paper, there was a Questions Of Sport multi-choice scratch card which, if you answer three sporting questions correctly, gives you the chance of an instant cash prize from £1 to £1,000. You don't have to be an obsessive fan to play - a good general sporting knowledge should suffice. But remember, you only get one chance to answer each question, so if you are in any doubt, check it out. In tomorrow's Independent we will give you a new Questions of Sport scratch card. Like your last card, it contains eight games so that you can play daily through to Friday 2 February. As well as the daily instant cash prizes there is a weekly accumulator prize of £5,000 waiting to be won.

HOW TO PLAY

Today we are playing the section of the card dated Friday 26 January. Below are three sporting questions, each with three possible answers coded as A, B and C. Scratch off your answer to Question Twenty-two, either A, B or C in the Q22 column then repeat for Q23 and Q24.

THE QUESTIONS

Q22 Who has taken the most wickets in Test cricket?

- A: Kapil Dev
B: Richard Hadlee
C: Ian Botham

Q23 In John McEnroe's final match at Wimbledon he won the men's doubles. Who was his partner?

- A: Peter Fleming
B: Michael Stich
C: Brad Gilbert

Q24 In which country will the 1998 football World Cup be staged?

- A: France
B: Brazil
C: Japan

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Huish fans hushed by Bath's finale

Non-League notebook
RUPERT METCALF

A cup-tie worthy of a far grander stage than the first round of the FA Umbro Trophy saw Bath City produce a remarkable recovery to defeat their local rivals, Yeovil Town, at a packed Huish Park on Tuesday.

After an hour of the replay Bath were 2-0 down, thanks to two first-half goals from the Yeovil striker, Leroy Whale, and had been reduced to 10 men by the dismissal of defender Chris Sugar.

Nick Burton pulled one back, though, and the Conference side equalised three minutes from full-time through Rob Cousins.

Seven minutes into extra time, substitute Deion Vernon put Bath ahead for the first time, while Yeovil's attempts to

hit back were hindered by a red card for Andy Flory in the second period of extra time.

Bath thus earned a second-round home tie against Enfield or Hayes, who will try for a third time next week to decide their first-round encounter. Tuesday's replay ending in a 2-2 draw.

While Bath survived against opposition from a lower league, four Conference sides were not so lucky. Woking's dream of winning the Trophy for the third year in a row ended at the Icis League side Carshalton Athletic, where the holders were beaten 3-1 last Saturday.

On the same afternoon Wayne Clarke's Telford United fell by the same scoreline at Burton Albion, while in the mid-week replays Emley overcame Morecambe, also 3-1, and a last-minute goal was enough for Gresley Rovers to beat Stalybridge Celtic 1-0.

New design pays off for British pair

Sailing

Sporting a radical new design of lightweight mainsail, the British Olympic pair of David Williams and Ian Rhodes kicked off with an encouraging third in the first race of the Tornado catamarans, writes Stuart Alexander from Miami.

The pair took a decision not to go to the World Championship in Brisbane earlier this month, preferring to work on a sail which has less battens - five instead of seven - and a lighter weight of sailcloth, and thus expected to provide greater speed.

While the race was won by the man who took the championship in Australia, Austria's Andreas Hagara, Williams and Rhodes could take satisfaction in putting Spain's Fernando Leon, strongly tipped for an Olympic medal later this year, and America's Randy Smyth behind them.

Less happy was Lawrie Smith whose opening assault on the trial to find Britain's Star class two-man keelboat representative, was marred by hitting the first weather mark, forcing him to take a 360-degree penalty turn.

Ban ends Edwards' cup run

Rugby League
DAVE HADFIELD

Shaun Edwards' proud record of playing in every one of Wigan's Challenge Cup ties during the eight seasons when they have made it their personal property is set to end.

The Wigan captain, who has appeared in 42 consecutive ties throughout the successful campaigns stretching back to 1988, was suspended for one match by the disciplinary committee last night, after being cited by Bradford Northern for tackling the referee, Robbie Paul, with concussion.

Edwards was also fined £150 for what was described as a "reckless high tackle", with an extra £50 fine for another, "careless" high tackle.

The incidents, in the match that clinched Wigan's seventh successive championship 11 days ago, were viewed by the league, who ruled that there was a case to answer.

Edwards will now miss the match against Bramley on Sunday, unless an appeal this morning succeeds. If he remains banned, then Jason Robinson, who has been standing in for him during a recent injury

absence, is likely to continue at scrum-half.

Another international half-back, Tony Smith, will miss Castleford's tie against St Helens tomorrow. Smith, who played for England in the Centenary World Cup, has been suspended for one match after being found guilty of throwing a punch at a London Broncos opponent. Smith was not sent off, but was placed on report by the referee, Karl Kirkpatrick.

Although Smith is also to appeal this morning, Castleford may now be tempted to bring in Frano Botica for his first team debut after he came safely through an Alliance game - his first since breaking his leg in the summer - on Tuesday night.

Chorley, one of three clubs warned this week that they will be expelled from the league if their results do not improve, have vowed to fight for their place.

"We are disappointed that the league has made this statement, but we will respond positively by showing that we should be there," said the club's solicitor, Simon Robinson.

Chorley were beaten by the amateur side, Thatch Heath, in the fourth round of the Challenge Cup.

Barrie-Jon Mather yesterday failed in a High Court bid to gain his release from Wigan so he could join the Australian club Perth Western Reds.

The centre, who was placed on the transfer list in November after a contract dispute, walked out claiming they had failed to adhere to his contract, something Wigan have denied.

At a two-hour private hearing, Sir Peter Webster refused to grant Mather a temporary court order requiring Wigan to apply for his release pending a full hearing of the dispute. Mather's lawyers said they were considering an appeal.

TODAY'S NUMBER

20m

The amount in dollars (£13.6m) that Sparta Prague, the football champions of the Czech Republic, are in debt. The club's phone lines were cut yesterday when Czech Telecom took action over unpaid bills which stood at £7,000 last October.

New Questions Of Sport scratch card in Saturday's Independent

THE INDEPENDENT

SPORT

£40,000 to be won
See Page 22GEORGI KINKLADZE
City's Georgian best

Asprilla makes his way to Newcastle

Football
PHIL SHAW

Newcastle United are set to conclude their pursuit of Parma's controversial Colombian international striker, Faustino Asprilla, by signing him for a club-record fee of £7m today.

Asprilla, 26, reportedly flew to London from Milan last night, en route to Tyneside, having agreed a four-year contract with the Premiership leaders worth £15,500 a week. The deal would take Kevin Keegan's outlay in the transfer market beyond the £40m mark in four years as Newcastle manager.

Talking on Italian television

prior to his departure, Asprilla said: "I'm sad to leaving because I've had some good years in this city with this team. It would be a challenge playing in England. The prospect of taking part in the European Cup next season is an exciting one." He admitted his relationship with Parma's coach, Nevio Scala, had been "tense", adding: "Perhaps it's time to go."

Described by Colombia's former national coach, Francisco Maturana, as "always partying and hard to control", Asprilla is on probation in his home country following a firearms offence. If he joins Newcastle, he would have to report to the Colombian Embassy once a month.

Another Parma player, the Portuguese defender Fernando Couto, has emerged as a possible target for Manchester United. On the recommendation of the former England manager Bobby Robson, under whom Couto played at Porto, Alex Ferguson and his chief scout, Les Kershaw, watched the 26-year-old centre-back play for Portugal in Wednesday's 3-2 defeat by France in Paris. Parma value Couto at £5m.

United yesterday confirmed that they have held talks with Milan about establishing a player-exchange system aimed at circumventing the Bosman ruling. Under the proposed agreement, Milan would have first option on any United player coming to the end of his contract, and vice-versa.

Paul Gascoigne has been ordered to stand trial in Italy next October on charges of injuring a photographer in Rome 18 months ago. The Rangers and England midfielder, who was then with Lazio, is alleged to have injured the photographer when trying to remove a roll of film from his camera. Gascoigne's legal adviser, Mel Stein, said: "If we have to make a plea it will be not guilty."

Birmingham's hopes of signing Vinny Samways from Everton and Vinnie Jones from Wimbledon were dashed yesterday. Samways was prepared

to take a wage cut of £3,000 a week but still could not agree personal terms, while an offer of £300,000 for Jones was rejected.

Wimbledon offered their captain when Barry Fry, the Birmingham manager, asked inquired about Andy Clarke. "Sam Hamman said someone like Vinnie would do us the world of good," Fry said. "Not that he can play, but he's a good leader."

Leeds United have signed Uli Borowka, the 33-year-old German international utility defender, on loan from Werder Bremen until the end of the season. Bolton Wanderers are seeking clearance for Mohammed Ben Sylva, a striker

from Guinea who is in dispute with his Dutch club, Willem II. Ian Walker, the Tottenham goalkeeper, is doubtful for tomorrow's FA Cup match against Wolves after returning from the England "get-together" with a stomach complaint. Stuart Pearce may miss Nottingham Forest's tie with Oxford after sustaining a calf injury with England. Gerry Francis is looking for justice from Uefa when they consider Tottenham's appeal against a European suspension in Geneva today.

The Spurs manager believes they have an "outstanding" case in their attempt to overturn the one-year ban, imposed by the governing body of European

football for the club's lukewarm approach to the Inter-Cup last summer. "If there is any justice and commonsense it will all come out right," he said. "If the ban stands it would destroy everything we have all worked so hard to achieve."

Italy's clubs were left confused after a meeting with Uefa in Rome yesterday to discuss the Bosman ruling. The Uefa president Lennart Johansson, from whom many Italian clubs had expected guidance, told them that the path to follow was an agreement among themselves. Asked what Uefa would do if clubs ignored the rules, Johansson said: "We won't be able to issue judicial sanctions, only moral ones."

Comeback of career from Seles

Tennis

Monica Seles produced one of the comebacks of her career to win a place in her fourth Australian Open final by beating the teenager Chanda Rubin in three sets in Melbourne yesterday.

Seles faces the eighth seed, Anke Huber, after the German reached her first Grand Slam final with a three-set win over the South African Amanda Coetzer.

The 22-year-old Seles, favourite to win her ninth Grand Slam title in the absence of the injured Steffi Graf, came back from 5-2 down in the third set to win an epic semi-final 6-7, 6-1, 7-5 against the talented American, who was facing Seles for the first time.

Seles, the joint world No 1 who has suffered nagging injuries throughout the tournament, had to dig deep to level the match in the second set against an inspired Rubin after losing the first on a tie-break.

Rubin, who had beaten the world No 3, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, in a three and a half hour quarter-final, followed the same do-or-die approach and at 5-2 in the deciding set the Centre Court crowd scented an upset. But Seles - never beaten in Australia in 31 matches, 27 of them at the Australian Open - had other ideas.

Seles held serve and at 5-3 she finally cracked Rubin's pound-

ing serve for the first time in the set, and then broke again to set up a remarkable victory and bring the crowd to its feet.

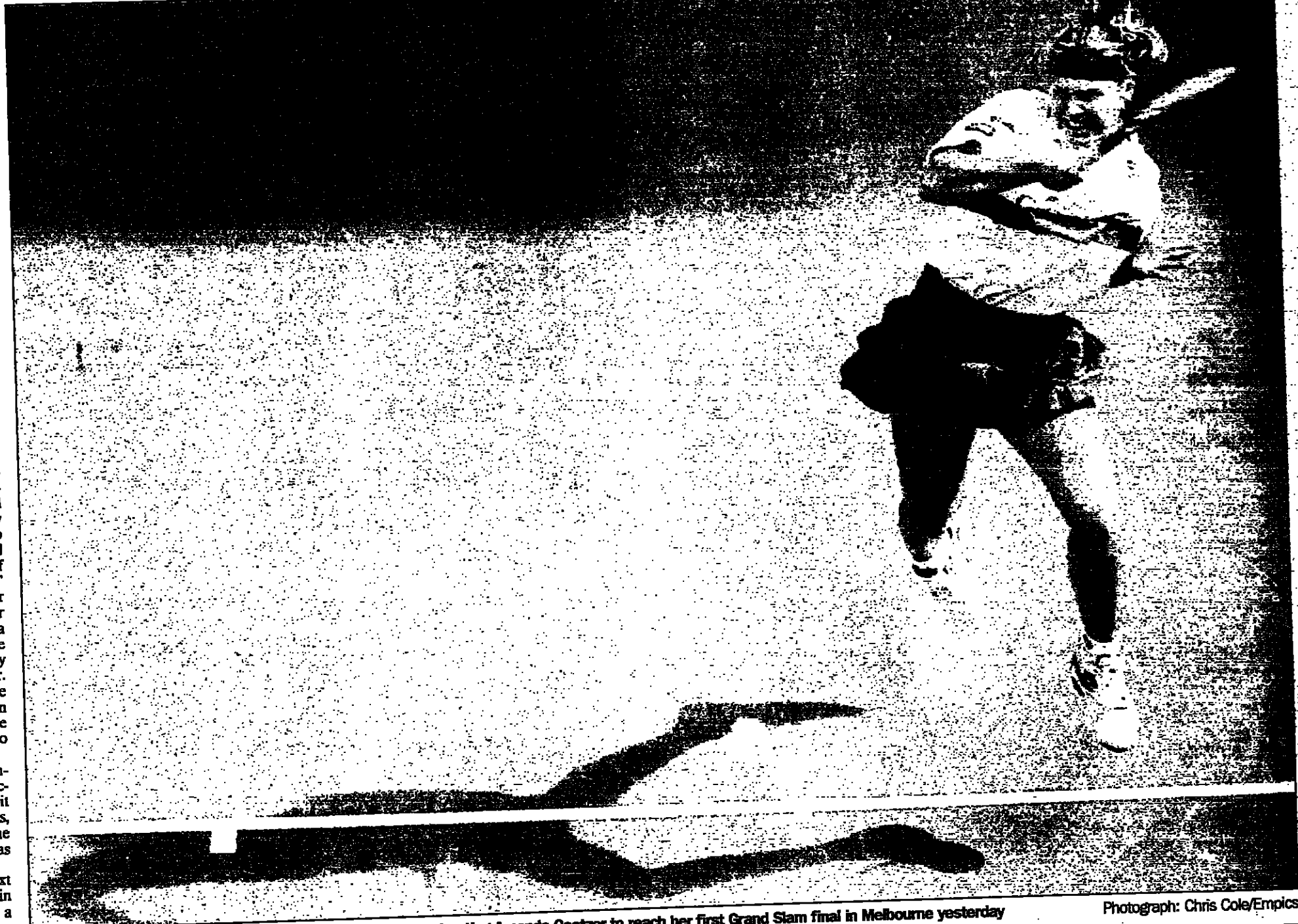
Seles, who won the event three years running before her stabbing in April 1993, said she felt lucky to have reached the final. "I just can't believe it, because at 5-2 I was pretty sure it was goodbye," she said. "I'm very lucky to be in the final."

Rubin, who won a protracted standing ovation for her victory over Sanchez Vicario, said she tried to dominate Seles by going for her shots. "I tried to stay aggressive and I think I did that pretty well. I gave myself chances but I didn't close it out."

Seles, who has beaten Huber twice since coming back from her 28-month lay-off, predicted a hard-hitting final tomorrow. The German lived dangerously against 16th-seeded Coetzer. After losing the first set, she changed tactics and slowed down the pace of the match against the diminutive South African who was chasing down everything.

"I tried to hit too many winners," Huber said. "In the second set I played a little bit smarter, some more topspins, some high balls. I changed the rhythm a little bit and that was the important thing."

Steffi Graf misses next week's Pan Pacific Open in Tokyo after an operation on a chipped bone in her left foot. Results, Sporting Digest, page 23



Out of the shadows: Anke Huber, of Germany, on her way to beating Amanda Coetzer to reach her first Grand Slam final in Melbourne yesterday

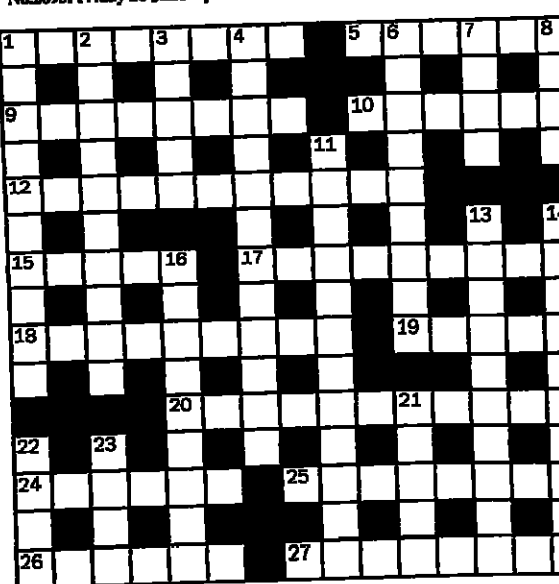
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THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD
in association with

No.2893, Friday 26 January

By Spoons

Yesterday's Solution



INDICATING OPTICS
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C R I M I N A L C L A S S E S
H I T M A N
E L E V E N S T O R K Y

- ACROSS**
- Pasta dish was exquisite (8)
 - Carriage, one parked in drive (6)
 - Split duties in reorganisation (6)
 - Swindle run by church? (6)
 - Using your holiday entitlement? Bon voyage! (5-6)
 - Young lecturer accepts English post (5)
 - Make great play of, possibly? (9)
 - George is hopelessly round the bend - it's outrageous (9)
 - Bit of self-indulgence that is incorporated into routine, mostly? (3-2)
- DOWN**
- Greek character gets dungeoned extremely tarry - he sneers people (10)
 - The occasional book, but no regular employment (6, 4)
 - What's new in the fashion line? (5)
 - But camera's found in waiting-room (11)
 - Firm in Maine about to reveal profit (4, 3, 5)
 - Cup competed for by Round Tablers (4, 5)
 - Detail taken from recondit manuscript (4)
 - Uniform, in fact, is a topos number (4)
 - Sever links with underworld business partner? (12)
 - Main catchment area? (5, 5)
 - Coin princess possibly obtained from mint (10)
 - Showing more enthusiasm, supporter's put on an item of exercise kit (9)
 - Seaman has an escape route abroad (5)
 - Layer of dust covering picture (4)
 - Religious artefact often screened? (4)

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Norman conquers fever

Golf

ANDY FARRELL
reports from Singapore

Greg Norman has had a lot to get off his chest here this week. Mainly, it has been the infection which was picked up from his son before leaving home on Sunday. That he played at all in the first round of the Johnnie Walker Classic, so earning a reputed £200,000 appearance fee, was a surprise after reports the previous day of his temperature soaring into the 100s.

Then, there was the misclubbing at the 15th on Tanah Merah's Garden Course which landed in the water. His caddy, Tony Navarro, got the blame for that, if not quite the club round his throat. "The worst part," Norman said after a one-under-par 71, "was not having seen the course before. Some holes I didn't know where to go, like on the par-five 15th. I was told to hit it 200 yards and it went 200

yards, straight into the water. You don't like to make stupid mistakes, especially when laying up on a par five. Tony was glad to see me get mad because he said that means I care. You have to get it off your chest."

Two years ago, in Phuket, Norman won the title after missing his practice rounds. Then he opened with a 75 to be nine shots behind the lead. This time he found himself only five adrift of his fellow Australian Bradley Hughes and Sweden's Olle Karlsson. "Two years ago, at least, I had been round in a buggy. This is the first time I have played a course blind in a tournament. On Wednesday it was very doubtful whether I would play. Friends said I should go home to Australia to rest for the weekend, but I felt I was improving."

Norman, like all the afternoon starters, was not helped by a thunder and lightning storm which suspended play for almost two hours. This event may be

only one third European (and one third Australian and one third Asian), but there were enough Englishmen around to appropriate their national cricket team's ability for drought relief. The downpour meant 45 players failed to complete their rounds after the resumption.

The delay prevented Ernie Els joining Ian Woosnam in being honorary bartenders serving the Black Label at a charity do, but the South African will not have worried after producing a bogey-free 67. Woosnam, too, was probably unconcerned after an opening 69. Bernhard Langer and the defending champion, Fred Couples, are both lurking on 68, but the round of the day (relatively) belonged to John Daly. The Open champion joined Els on five under, in contrast to his 80 (with an eight at the first) in the same sponsor's World Championship a month ago.

First-round scores.
Sporting Digest, page 23

Hooper pulls out of World Cup

Cricket

TONY COZIER

Citing "personal and health reasons" the Kent all-rounder Carl Hooper yesterday pulled out of the West Indies World Cup team to which he had been named only the day before. He said he would not be available for the subsequent home series against New Zealand either.

Hooper told the West Indies board that, "given his mental and physical state over the past year," his decision had to be made "in his best interest and that of West Indies cricket." He said that once he was back in shape he would be keen to play for the West Indies again.

Hooper's decision coincides with the return of Brian Lara, whose similarly late withdrawal

about his tour of England with the West Indies last summer and was only persuaded to continue after a session with the psychologist Mike Brearley, the former England captain.

His place in the World Cup squad had gone to the fast bowler Cameron Cuffy, emphasising the absence of gifted all-rounders in the West Indies at present.

The Border Cricket Board have been fined 5,000 rand (£914) by the United Cricket Board of South Africa for preparing a substandard pitch for the sixth one-day international between South Africa and England in East London last week. In the match, the sixth of the seven one-day internationals, South Africa were bowled out for 129 and England were dismissed for 115.

Waugh's hit Australia, page 21

He became so disenchanted with the game that he sought to

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Published by Newspaper Publishing PLC, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London

E14 5DL, and printed at Mirror Colour Print, St Albans Road, Watford

Back issues available from Historic Newspapers, 0800 006000

Friday 26 January 1996 Registered as a newspaper with the Post Office